MONDAY, *April* 17. 1769. [NUMB. 1751.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

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1769. *Feb.* 21. A COURT of Admiralty, for the Trial of the Libels entered against Mr. Hancock, for treble damages sat this day, being the time assigned by the Judge, *for hearing the arguments* on the cause, the witnesses brought by the *defendant* having been examined last thursday. It was expected that this trial, which has been as *lengthy* and *vexatious* as it is *new* and *unprecedented*, would now have been finished; but to the astonishment of the publick, and as it is said, even to the Judge himself, the Com—rs acquainted the court, that they had other witnesses, to be interrogated; accordingly a master of a vessel owned by Mr. Hancock, his wharfinger, and one or two others attended by summons, were examined, and the judge has allowed the C—m—rs the whole of this week to produce their other witnesses. It is conjectured, that the C—m—rs are apprehensive, that the evidence given into court by the defendant is fully sufficient to *invalidate* or set aside the testimonies of those persons they had brought on the part of the crown; which has prompted them to ask a further time for them and their emissaries to hunt up other evidence. —When this trial will end, we cannot say; perhaps not before every townsman has been summoned, and given in their testimony; and if the C—m—rs should be still unlucky, they may continue the trial, until every seaman that has sailed out of this port shall be return'd and examined.—We shall omit making reflections on the treatment that Mr. Hancock has met with: Those who have the least spark of humanity cannot but feel for him. O *Britons!* turn your eyes upon poor America, and you may behold a J—e of A——y, appointed only *during pleasure*, whose salary of £. 600 per annum is to be paid out of *fines* and *forfeitures*, and whose *continuance* in office must depend upon the *representations of such a set of men* as constitutes the American B——d of C——rs——rs!

Feb. 22. Some lines in verse appeared in Messrs. Edes and Gill's Gazette of last monday, being a few lively remarks on a song handed about in manuscript, in which the characters of some young ladies in town, were treated with great indelicacy; the same day one L——t S——, of the 14th regiment, came with another officer to the Printers, and pretending that he was some how pointed out therein, as the person who had satyrized those ladies, and demanded the author's name; which was not given him; he returned the next morning and claimed a promise of one of the Printers that he should have it.—The Printer then told him, that he should not comply with his demand, as it would be an infringement of the liberty of the press, which should be as free for him as for any other.—Or that if he still thought himself injur'd, the law was open, and he might seek his redress, upon which he uttered many threatenings, and swore that he would come the next morning, and if *satisfaction* was not then *given him* he would *take it himself*, of the Printer; he accordingly kept to his promise in the first particular, but prudently broke it in the second; otherwise he would soon have been convinced, that there were some persons among us, who could as well defend the liberty of the press, as they had before maintained the *rules* and *orders* of a *coffee-house*.

Feb. 23. A number of coasters with grain and other provisions, arrived from the Vineyard, have had two custom-house officers put on board them, to inspect their unlading; another novel practice introduced by the C—m—rs. The master of a vessel which had been froze up at the Vineyard for some time, finding his cargo of corn almost spoiled, adventured to dispose of some of it to the inhabitants, who were in want; for this offence his vessel was seized on her arrival here.

A small boat from Braintree a town *in our harbour*; but a few miles from Boston, coming up here as usual, with candles and oil from the spermaceti works, was stopt by a guarda costa, when an officer came on board, and demanded the *clearance*, *letters* and *invoice*; the boatman answered that he had no *clearance*, &c. the officer then told him that he must seize the *vessel*, and he accordingly put an officer on board, with strict directions not to let them *unload*; but not thinking one man sufficient for the weighty charge of guarding *the boat*, he returned with another hand, with *swords* drawn, and *pistols* loaded, and gave orders that they should defend *themselves* and the *vessel* and *cargo*, and not suffer any thing to be taken out, till further orders. We are told that upon application made to the com—rs by the owner, the hon. Thomas Flucker, Esq; they have ordered the officer of the guarda costa to take off his men and release the boat. (e)

Feb. 24. This day came on in the court of admiralty an argument, upon a question which serves to show the *strange uncertainty* to which this unhappy country is reduced by *the modern code* of revenue laws.——The advocates for Mr. Hancock, offered evidence to prove that a witness, who had been before examined for the proponent, was a *fugative* from his native country, to *avoid the punishment* due to a very *heinous crime*.—The advocates for the crown objected to this evidence as improper, urging that by *common law*, nothing could be proved against a witness, but his general character for falshood. The advocates for the respondent, replied, that the court of admiralty proceed according to the *civil law*, whereby a witnesses whole life and conversation ought to be examined.—And they insisted upon knowing by what law their client was to be tried. The stat. 4. G. 3. gives jurisdiction of a crime to courts of admiralty in America: If therefore the court is to adopt the common law, because the jurisdiction was created by Act of Parliament; it ought to adopt it as a system, and *summon a jury* accordingly, *to try the facts*, especially as a trial by jury is not *expressly taken away*, and in general to conform to all the *other rules* of the common law, thro' the whole trial. But if the court is to proceed by the civil law, the respondent ought to have the advantage of all the beneficial rules of that law, particularly to examine into the whole life & conversation of the witnesses, to except peremptorily to all persons, who are related to him, within the degrees mentioned in the civil law, and to all persons under 20 years of age, and finally to be convicted only on the testimony of two unexceptionable witnesses.—Or will it be said Americans are to be tried by an hotchpotch mixture of common law, and civil law! If so, who is to determine? Does it lie wholly in the discretion of the Judge to pick and choose out of each such rules as please him? If this is to be the case, we must be allowed to be in a very precarious situation indeed. Misera servitus est.

Feb. 25. The Selectmen received from Governor Bernard last saturday evening, the following Reply to the address presented to him last friday noon.

Gentlemen,

THE propriety of your addressing me upon public business I shall not now dispute; but in my answer I shall confine myself to such part of your address as relate to you as the selectmen, or to the town as a body. I have no reason to think that the public transactions of the town have been misapprehended by his Majesty or his ministers, or that their opinions therein are founded upon any other accounts than those published by the town itself.

If therefore your can vindicate yourselves from such charges as may arise from your own publications, you will in my opinion have nothing further to apprehend. FRA. BERNARD.

Province-House, Feb. 18th, 1769.

It is evident at first view, that in this Reply, the Governor evades an answer to the proper and decent request of the selectmen; which could not mean, as he would insinuate, that he should inform them what were the *public acts* of the town meeting; *but how facts have been stated*, and what *depositions* or *testimonies* have been given, relative to the behaviour of the inhabitants, out of town meetings, and considered as individuals, that might lead administration to think they were in a *state of opposition to all law and government*, when no instance can be brought, in which the course of justice has been violently interrupted, *in any court*, not before even a *single magistrate*; and when the council have published their testimony, the most authentic one that could be, that the town was far from being in such a state, and that the *civil authority* did by no means *want the aid of a military power*. The town knows not in what manner facts have been stated, to convey so unjust and injurious an idea of it, as has certainly been entertained; and consequently, is at a loss how to proceed in its own defence: No one can suppose the Governor *to be ignorant* of the state of facts *transmitted* to administration; and certainly candour and common justice would have led him to communicate this to the town, in order to its own vindication. Instead of this, the application of the selectmen upon so important an occasion is insinuated to be impertinent.

With respect to testimonies and depositions taken *exparte* against *the town* and *particular persons*, and *industriously concealed from them*. Had the Governor not *known* or not *believ'd* the truth of this, he had here so fair an occasion of declaring it, and such a declaration would have been so much to his *own honour*, as well as the satisfaction of the town, that we cannot suppose he *would have omitted it*: His silence therefore upon this head, *and studied evasion* of so important a request, must *confirm* the general apprehension, and be considered as a *new proof*, that such kind of evidence has *actually* been taken. The world will from hence judge what kind of treatment the town of Boston has received.

The Governor in his Reply, has, however, publickly declared his opinion, that the town has *nothing to apprehend* from any part of its conduct, except *its public acts* in town meeting. Here is then a *testimony in favour of the town*, a testimony that no man can object to, that the disorders that happened on the 18th of March and 10th of June, which have been so greatly magnified, and of which such use has been made for the worst of purposes, cannot, or ought not *in his opinion*, to affect the interest of the town, for he says, if the town can vindicate *its own publications*; *that is its own acts*, which are all that it has published, it has *nothing further* to apprehend —Whether his Excellency, really intended so far to *vindicate* the town of Boston, I pretend not to say, but am glad to find, such is the *force of truth*, that he has *actually done it* in this public manner.

The town has never yet been convinced that any of its public acts were *illegal*, it indeed has been said in general of their illegality by some persons, but *no one* has undertaken to show what laws *they have infringed*.—The selectmen, with the decent boldness of conscious innocence, have requested the Governor to do the town *this favour*, but he has declined it; which will appear from their second Address, and his Reply: which are as follows,

May it please your Excellency,

THE Selectmen of the town of *Boston*, beg leave once more to wait on your Excellency, hoping you will excuse this further trouble as it is upon a matter of the greatest importance to the town.

In your answer to our late humble request, your Excellency was pleased to say, that "you have no reason to think that the public transactions of this town have been misapprehended by his Majesty or his ministers; or that their opinions thereon are founded upon any other accounts than those published by the town itself." And "that if we can vindicate ourselves from such charges as may arise from our own publications, we shall in your opinion have nothing further to apprehend."

As the town has published nothing but its own transactions in town meeting legally assembled; it gives us the greatest pleasure to find your Excellency, in your reply to us, thus vindicating it from any just cause of apprehension, from the general character of its inhabitants, considered as individuals: If therefore the town has suffered, on account of the disorders which happen'd on the 18th March or the 10th June last, by persons unknown (the only disorders that have taken place in this town within the year past) we take your Excellency's declaration to us, to be a full testimony, that in your opinion, it must be in consequence of some partial or false representations of those disorders to his Majesty's ministers. And we rejoice to find your Excellency's sentiments, as expressed in your Reply, so far harmonizing with those of his Majesty's council not long ago published. (c) We have in this case, the most authentic evidence that can possibly be had, the joint testimony of the Governor and Council of the province, that the town has not been *in a state of opposition to order and government*, and such *as required a military force to support civil authority*.

With regard to the public transactions of the town, when legally assembled, from which *alone* in your Excellency's declared opinion, the town could have any thing to apprehend, we beg leave to say: That after the most careful retrospect, and the best inquiry we could make, into the nature and import

1 vid. page 146—241-242—(g) vid. Councils advice page 266 251. (h) vid. pa. 49—(f) vid. pa. 146

§ Commissioners ‖ Judge of Admiralty ¶ Board of Commissioners = Lieutenant Hanton * vide Page 408

(a) Page 49 (b) Page 141 (c) Page 251—266. (d) pa. 408. (e) vid. pa. 416. (f) vid. address pa. 459

of those transactions, we are utterly at a loss, in what view they can appear to have militated with any law, or the British constitution of government. And we intreat your Excellency would condescend, to point out to us, in what particular respect, they either have been, or may be viewed in such a light; that either the town may be made sensible of the illegality of its Proceedings, or, that upon the most critical examination, its innocence may appear in a *still clearer* light.

Your Excellency's high station in the province and the regard you have *professed* for the interest of the town, we humbly apprehend, must give *propriety* to this, as well as our former address.

Attest, WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk*.

(b) *The Governors Answer*, (a)

AS in my Answer to your former Address I confined myself to you as selectmen and the town as a body, I did not mean to refer to the disorders on the 18th of March or of the 10th of June, but to the transactions of the town meetings, and the proceedings of the selectmen in consequence thereof.

Feb. 24, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

[*To be continued.*] Page 481

The PETITION *of the late House of Assembly at* New York, *to his most gracious Majesty.*

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects the General Assembly of the Colony of *New-York*, beg Leave,

With all Humility to shew,

THAT the allegiance due from the subject to his sovereign being inseperably annexed to his person, & his indispensible duty, even in the remotest part of the dominions of his prince; and the protection and defence of his constitutional rights and privileges being the source of his allegiance. Your petitioners humbly hope, that as no distance from the mother-country can abrogate their duty and loyalty, nor will ever abate their affection to their Sovereign, they will never experience among the other infelicities unavoidably consequent on so great a distance from the best of Kings, the infringement of those rights & privileges, without the liberty of supplicating your sacred Majesty for that redress, which your Majesty will ever be ready to grant to any of your injured subjects, however remote their situation from your illustrious person. That your Majesty's royal predecessors have not only authorised the emigration of their subjects into these parts of the *British* empire, but from the earliest settlement thereof to the present day, constantly acquiesced in their enjoyment of those rights & privileges, on the same tenure of subjection by which their ancestors, the first emigrants, held them in their native country and by which your majesty's *British* subjects do still continue to hold and enjoy them.

That ever since the year 1683, there has been a regular legislation in this colony, consisting of a governor & a board of council, both appointed by the crown, and of the representatives of the people, which besides the power of making laws, hath constantly enjoyed and exercised the exclusive right of taxing the subject.

That under such provincial constitution, this colony has been settled by great numbers of your Majesty's protestant subjects from *Great-Britain* & *Ireland*, and being originally modelled with the intervention of the crown and perpetually countenanced by the realm of *England* before, & of *Great Britain* since the Union, the inhabitants of this country entertained the most solid hopes that they were not only entitled to, but had gained by uninterrupted usage, by the concessions of the crown and the *British* parliament, such a civil constitution as would remain secure and permanent, to be transmitted inviolate to their latest posterity.

Your majesty's most humble petitioners beg leave to assure your majesty, that their constituents are so far from affecting an independency on their mother country, the prosperity of which they are ever disposed to the utmost of their power to promote, that they consider their union & dependence upon *Great Britain*, as the most durable source of their security, and happiness, and do most chearfully submit to the authority of parliament in making laws for preserving a necessary subordination. But notwithstanding this their loyal submission & unshaken attachment to their parent country, they do not conceive the power of imposing taxes upon them without their consent, any ways essential to that salutary purpose. Nor do they arrogate to themselves as they humbly presume, any unconstitutional right, by claiming the privilege of being exempted from all taxes but those that are laid upon them by their own representatives, which they esteem so inseperable from the idea of *British* liberty, that the deprivation of it must necessarily terminate in their total ruin.

Permit us, therefore, most gracious sovereign, to approach your imperial throne with the greatest concern, that certain laws lately enacted by the parliament of Great-Britain, manifestly tending to divest your majesty's subjects of this colony of the most inestimable of all the blessings they have long and interruptedly enjoyed, and which they had reason to hope would have been secured and perpetuated to the latest period of time.

Among these laws, your majesty's most humble petitioners beg leave, with the greatest deference to the justice and wisdom of a British parliament, to particularize the late acts imposing duties on the colonies, with the sole view and for the express purpose of raising a revenue, as utterly subversive of their constitutional rights, because as they neither are, nor from their peculiar circumstances can be, represented in that august assembly, their property is granted away by your majesty's commons in Great-Britain, without their consent.

The act for suspending the legislative power of the representatives of this colony, they consider as still more dangerous and alarming, as their constituents can derive no advantage of their right of chusing their own representatives, if such representatives when chosen, are not permitted to exercise their own judgment in a matter so important to their constituents as the disposition of their property.

Nor is it an inconsiderable addition to their concern, that those acts of parliament imply a censure on the representatives of this colony, for which, as they humbly conceive, no instance of the whole tenor of their conduct has administered the least occasion. Because at no time whatsoever, have they been unwilling to exercise their right of taxation either for the particular benefit of this colony, or the public emolument of the mother country; so far from this that their constant provision for the support of government, and the ample supplies granted by them during the late war, upon several requisitions made by your sacred majesty and your royal grandfather, afford the most indubitable proofs of their alacrity, in contributing to the utmost of their ability, towards every measure advancive of the national glory. And we humbly beseech your majesty to do us the justice to believe that the people of this colony, to judge from their former constant invariable practice, will on no future occasion fail to demonstrate their inviolable fidelity to their sovereign and their warmest attachment to the interest of their mother-country.

Permit us, therefore, most gracious sovereign, humbly to implore your majesty to take our calamitous circumstances into your princely consideration, and to grant your majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the inhabitants of this colony, such relief in the premises, as to your majesty in your royal wisdom and clemency, shall seem meet.

Extract from the Votes of the House of Commons.

Mercurii, 8 *Die Februarii*, 1769.

THE Order of the Day being read, for receiving the report from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the several papers which were presented to the House, by the Lord North, upon the 28th of *Nov.* the 7th of *Dec.* and the 20th of *Jan* last.

And the Question being proposed, that the said Report be now received:

Ordered, That the said Report be now received.

Sir *Charles Whitworth* accordingly reported from the said Committee of the whole House, the Resolutions which the Committee had directed him to report to the House, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table.

And the eight first Resolutions of the Committee being read a second time, were with an amendment of one of them, agreed to by the House.

And the said Resolutions are as followeth, viz.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Votes, Resolutions and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of *Massachusets-Bay*, in the months of *January* and *February*, 1768, respecting several late Acts of Parliament, so far as the said Votes, Resolutions, and Proceedings, do import a denial of, or do draw into Question the power and authority of his Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to make laws and statutes of sufficient Force and Validity to bind the Colonies, and People of America, subject to the Crown of Great-Britain, in all cases whatsoever, as illegal, unconstitutional, and derogatory of the Rights of the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain. (f)

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusets-Bay, to write letters to the several Houses of Representatives of the British Colonies on the Continent, desiring them to join with the said House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusets-Bay, in petitions, which do deny, or draw into question, the Right of Parliament to impose duties and taxes upon his Majesty's subjects in America; and, in pursuance of the said Resolution, the writing such letters, in which certain late acts of Parliament, imposing duties and taxes, are stated to be infringements of the rights of his Majesty's subjects of the said province, are proceedings of a most unwarrantable and dangerous nature, calculated to inflame the minds of his Majesty's subjects in the other colonies, tending to create unlawful combination, repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain, and subversive of the constitution.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that it appears that the Town of Boston, in the Province of Massachusets-Bay, has for some time past been in a state of great disorder and confusion; and that the peace of the said town has at several times been disturbed by riots and tumults of a dangerous nature, in which the officers of His Majesty's revenue there have been obstructed by acts of violence in the execution of the laws, and their lives endangered. (g)

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that it appears, that neither the Council of the said Province of Massachusets-Bay, nor the ordinary civil magistrates, did exert their authority for suppressing the said riots and tumults.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that, in these circumstances of the Province of the Massachusets-Bay, and of the town of Boston, the preservation of the public peace, and the due execution of the laws, became impracticable, without the aid of a military force, to support and protect the civil magistrate, and the officers of his Majesty's revenue.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, that the Declarations, Resolutions, & Proceedings, in the Town Meetings at Boston, on the 14th of June, & 12th of September, were illegal and unconstitutional, and calculated to excite sedition and insurrections in his Majesty's Province of the *Massachusets-Bay*.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the appointment, at the Town Meeting on the 12th of September, of a Convention to be held in the Town of *Boston* on the 22d of that Month, to consist of Deputies from the several Towns and Districts, in the province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, and the writing a Letter by the Select-men of the Town of *Boston* to each of the said Towns and Districts, for the election of such Deputies, were proceedings subversive of his Majesty's government, & evidently manifesting a design, in the inhabitants of the said Town of *Boston*, to set up a new and unconstitutional authority, independent of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the elections, by several Towns and Districts in the Province of *Massachusets-Bay*, of Deputies to sit in the said Convention, and the meeting of such Convention in consequence thereof, were daring insults offered his Majesty's authority, and an audacious usurpation of the power of Government. (h)

The subsequent Resolution of the Committee, which was to agree with the Lords in an Address to be presented to his Majesty; with some amendments to the said Address, being read a second time,

A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that the said Resolution be re-committed;

It passed in the Negative.

Then the said Resolution was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Lord North do carry the said Resolutions, and the said Address to the Lords; and acquaint them, that this House hath agreed to the same, with Amendments to some of the said Resolutions, and to the Address; to which Amendments this House doth desire the Concurrence of their Lordships.

BOSTON, April 17. 1769.

On Friday the 14th Instant in the Morning was found Dead near Hallowell's Ship-Yard, James Petty, belonging to his Majesty's Schooner Halifax, now lying in Boston Harbour. A Jury of Inquest sat on the Body, from sufficient Evidence, found the following Verdict, viz. "*That the said James Petty came to his Death by a violent Blow, he received on the Head the last Evening, with a rough Stave from James Leat, Seaman, belonging to his Majesty's Schooner Halifax.*" The said James Leat has since absconded. Warrants were immediately issued to apprehend the said Murderer. It is supposed he is gone towards Marblehead, as several Gentlemen have seen a Person on the 14th Instant in the Forenoon passing thro' Medford, who seemed shy of Travellers, and answered the following Description, viz. The said James Leat is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, thick made, of a very swarthy Complection, his Nose flatish, speaks very thick, wears his own black Hair. Had on when he went away a Dutch Cap, an outside brown Jacket, an inside light color'd one, trim'd with black Tape and black Buttons, and wore a pair of long Trowsers. It is hoped that all Persons will use their utmost Endeavours to apprehend said Murderer, in order to his being brought to Justice.

Last Saturday Capt. Davis arrived from Hull, but last from Falmouth in 40 Days: He bro't no Prints but informs that the Captains Bryant, Dixey, and Hood, from London for this Port, sailed from that Place in Company with him; as did also a Packet for New-York.

Capt. Dixey has since arrived at Marblehead; In whom came Passenger Capt. Brown of this Town,

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a vid Selectmen's Circular Letter pa. 242.

(c) In particular the Molas. Act, pa. 9 — Glass Act pa 735 Vol. 1.

d See pa 748. Vol. 1 (d) See the Trans. actions of ye House from pa. 1. to 39.

(e) In special the Molas. Act vid. pa. 9 — Glass act pa. 735. Vol. 1 — Mutiny Act pa. 274; (f) See Act of Supremacy over &c pa. 792. Vol. 1 (g) vid pa. 49. — pa. 141. (h) vid. Convention, pa. 248 — 264. 272 & see Address & the King, pa. 472.

& Vide Page 49 — Page 141 (a) vid. pa. 459. (b) vid page 467. ¶ Page 142 — 241. § Page 43 v Page 141 — 241. ı Ibid. §Pa. 242

who informs that while he was at Falmouth he saw the London Papers to the 1st of March, which were filled with the Affairs of Wilkes and America:—That Mr. Wilkes had been re-elected a second time a Member for the County of Middlesex, and again expell'd; and that it was not doubted but he would be chose a third time; also that the Freeholders of Middlesex had raised a very large Sum of Money for his Use:—That the City of London had given their Representatives some very spirited Instructions relative to the present critical State of the Nation. —They consist of 14 articles, which are in substance as follows, viz. That their Representatives use their utmost endeavors to procure an act for a limitation of the number of placemen & pensioners to sit in the House of Commons.—That a strict enquiry be made concerning the disposal of the public money—That the future elections for members of parliament be by ballot, and that Peers may be prevented having any concern in them—That the whole of petitions laid before the House may be heard—That a strict enquiry be made as to what can legally be deemed a libel, & to prevent as much as possible any unprecedented means being used to convict any person under such a charge—That they use their utmost endeavors to abolish all other modes of trials but by a jury—That they use their influence for a new and more respectable commission of the peace. —That they recommend and enforce a more effectual exertion of the civil power—And that they use their endeavours to obtain an act for limiting the duration of Parliaments to three years. The instructions also farther enjoined, that means be used for promoting the trade of Great-Britain to all parts of the world, especially to the British colonies and West-India Islands.——

It was tho't their Example would be followed by all the manufacturing Towns in England.

We have received no later Prints by Capt Dixey than the 11th of February, tho' its said some were bro't as late as the beginning of March.

We hear the Manufacturers in England began to complain Loudly for Want of Employ, occasioned by the Exports to America falling prodigiously short this Year; and 'tis said there have been some considerable Disturbances in the City of Norwich.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Davies, in 9 Weeks from London, which he left the same time as the above Vessels; by him we have advice of the arrival of the Captains Rotch and Omand from this Place.

And this Morning arrived Capt. Hood.

We hear that Capt. Calef was to leave London the latter End of February.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"Adm—n—str—n have availed themselves of every appearance of Want of Union in the Colonies, and have plumed themselves much upon the Refusal of Pennsylvania and the Southern Colonies to come into the Agreement not to import Goods.—But however little prospect there may be of Relief from the present Applications here, the Colonies have no reason to despair; their Safety is with themselves. Industry, Frugality, Attention to their own true natural Interest, and prudent Conduct, will eventually render them superior to all Opposition, frustrate the ill Effects of the present misguided Policy of this Country, with respect to them, and in the End set us all right."

Extract of a Letter from London,

"All Mr. Wilkes's friends are friends to America some of them talk of seeking a shelter from arbitrary power in those peaceful desarts. Mrs. Macaulay, the celebrated female historian, talks of ending her days on the banks of the Ohio; she is employed in publishing a 5th volume of her history of England, in which she proposes to treat largely of the settlement of the Colonies. You may depend upon it she will do ample justice to the rights of America.

"G——r B——d's (c) letters have been read in the House of L[or]ds, full of the most inflaming accounts of the riotous dispositions of the people of Boston. An address of thanks has been voted to his Majesty for his care and vigilance in sending troops over to suppress them; (a) strict enquiry is ordered to be made into the first *Convention* held at Boston, and affidavits are to be taken, and the persons found guilty are to be sent over here to be tried for their *lives*. What mercy can be hoped for when our accusers are our judges?

Extract of another Letter from London.

"Some of the principal declaimers against you are, Lord H——h, † Lord N—th, † Lord Cl—e, * Hans St—y, Richard R—y, George G——le, † Esq; &c. Men not wanting in self-confidence, but quite devoid of the very shadow of Confidence from the People. I cannot think it possible for the present set of Men, called the Administration, to stand out the Campaign. I am confident they cannot, except George G——le and his Party come in to their assistance. In short for their own honor, and for the safety of the Crown, this Kingdom, and the Plantations, I most heartily wish they would follow the example of the unfortunate Protector Richard Cromwell, retire into some obscure corner of the World, to repent and prepare for another—for they certainly will gain no Credit by an active Life in the politics of a free and brave People.

Yesterday Morning died here Mrs. *Elizabeth Lewis*, Consort of *Ezekiel Lewis*, Esq; of this Town.

We hear from Wrentham, that last Week died there Mrs. *Margaret Cazneau*, in the 98th Year of her Age. She was born at Rochelle, and was one of the Refugees who left France in 1686, when Lewis XIV. revoked the famous Edict of Nantz, by which impolitic Step his Protestant Subjects were debarred the free Exercise of their Religion, and 50,000 of them were obliged to quit the Kingdom and embarked for England, where they were hospitably received by James II. but fresh Troubles breaking out in England shortly after, she with a Number of others left that Kingdom and came to America. Notwithstanding the extreme Hardships she sustained in the infant Settlement of this Country, she enjoyed a remarkable State of Health till within a few Months of her Decease, and perfectly remembered the arbitrary Proceedings of that parallelled Incendiary Governor Andros, and the Disturbances consequent thereon. There are now living of her Posterity 57 Children, Grand-Children & Great Grand-Children.

We hear from Dover, in New Hampshire, that on the 25th of last Month died there the Rev. Mr. *Jonathan Cushing*, senior Pastor of the Church at that Place, in the 79th Year of his Age, and 52d of his Ministry. He sustained the Character of a sensible, judicious and peaceable Gentleman, and was remarkably useful, both in his own Parish and the Neighborhood, as a kind, able, & faithful Counsellor.

Extract of a Letter from Cape Nicola Mole, *March* 12.

"We have no News at this Place, and know but little of what is done in any other Part of the World. —Most of the French Troops here are ordered to Port Prince, to keep the Inhabitants there in order, as they refuse to pay Obedience to certain new Laws which they think unconstitutional."

Wednesday last his Majesty's Ship Rose sailed from this Port:—There now remains in this Harbour only the Romney and Mermaid Ships of War, and one or two armed Cutters.

Last Saturday arrived Capt. Tree in a Schooner from No. Carolina, who about 5 Weeks ago, when coming over Nantucket Shoals, met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which he lost his Mainmast and had 3 of his Hands wash'd overboard & drowned.

☞ *For Mr.* Bollan's *Petition to the House of Commons in Behalf of this Province, see* Supplement.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Clarke & Son,

At their Store, being the lowest Warehouse on the North Side of King-Street,

The best Hyson and Bohea Tea,

Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon and Mace, and choice French Indigo.

Also good old Cheshire Cheese.

JUST IMPORTED and TO BE SOLD, by

Thomas Stoddard and *Co'y.*

At their Store North-Side the Town-Dock,

Choice New Rice, Butter, Hogs-Fatt, AMERICAN-HEMP and CORDAGE, Salt, White Beans and Shallots, Smith's-Coal, Sole-Leather, Pitch, Tar and, Turpentine, hollow and flat Iron Ware, BRAZILLITO, the best of INDIGO, &c. all which will be Sold very reasonable for Cash.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Lately imported from *LONDON*, (but before the Resolution of the Merchants for non-importation took Place) a large Assortment of all Kinds of Linnen Drapery, which are now to be sold here for Cash on the lowest Terms by

Erasmus Williams from *New York*,

Now at the House of Mr. *Philip Freeman*, at the Sign of the *Blue Gloves* in Union-street, facing the Cornfield, and near the Mill Bridge, *Boston*, viz.

German, Scotch and Irish Linnens of all breadths, Cambricks, Long Lawns, Silesias, Sheetings, Diaper & Damask TableCloths, Napkins and Clouting, printed Cottons for Furniture, and Ditto and Linnens for Gowns, variety of Scotch & curious printed Lawn Handkerchiefs, flowered and plain Lawns, Linnen & Cotton Checks of all breadths, silk and mixt Chinese Burdets and Damascus, Russia Diapers, Huckabucks & Towelling, Oznabrigs, &c.

N.B. Also 2 Pipes of choice old *Madeira* Wine.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Fellow about 19 Years of Age. Enquire of the Printers.

—TO-DAY—*and* TO-MORROW—

Will be Sold by Public AUCTION,

At the *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

A few whole Pieces of Sheeting—a few Pieces of Linnens—Checks—Drapery—Baize Broad Cloths—and a great Variety of other Articles, just come to Hand—fine Blankets—Sagathees, &c.

JOHN GERRISH.

TO BE SOLD on reasonable Terms,

A well built Brigantine, about 3 Years and an Half old, well found with Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, &c. Burthen about 120 Tons, of good Dimensions, about 51 Feet Keel, 21 Feet Beam, and about 9 Feet 9 Inches Hold. Now lying at *Vernon's* Wharf. Enquire of *Fortesque Vernon*, or *Elizabeth Brown*, near the new North Meeting House.

N. B. Said Brig will be sold at Public Vendue at Mr. *Moses Bennett's* Tavern, near Mr. *Hancock's* Wharf, on Tuesday the 2d Day of *May* next, if not sold at private Sale before; where Inventory of her Stores may be seen three Days before the Sale.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid,

Humbly shew,

The Subscribers divers of the Proprietors of a Tract of common and undivided Land in the late Province of *Maine*, holding under *Samuel Phillips* and *William Phillips*, which Land begins at the Sea Side at Winter-Harbour, and runs up on the West Side of Saco River, in Breadth four Miles from said River, till it meets with the Line between the Province of *New Hampshire* and the said late Province of *Maine*, and so running to the extent of said *Phillips* their Claim, apprehending it necessary that a Meeting of the Proprietors of said Tract of Land should be called and held as soon as possible, do pray that your Honor would be pleased to grant a Warrant for that Purpose; said Meeting to be holden at the *Vernon's* Head, in *Boston*, on Wednesday the Seventh Day of *June* next, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon.——Then and there to choose a Moderator and Clerk, to take effectual Measures to prevent Trespass on said Land, and to prosecute in the Law all such as have trespassed thereon in Times past; and in general to act upon all Matters and Things which may be necessary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.

April 4. 1769.

Tristram Dalton, for self and as Attorney to Heirs of *Tristram Little*, *A. Oliver*, jun. *Samuel Adams*.

N. Sparhawk, *Wm. Pepperell*, by his Attorney *Nath. Sparhawk*, *Thomas Cushing*,

SEAL.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To Mr. *Samuel Adams*, a Subscriber of the above-written Petition, and one of the principal Proprietors of the common Lands therein mentioned, *Greeting.*

IN Compliance with the foregoing Request, you are (in His Majesty's Name) hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of said Lands, in Time and Manner as the Law directs, to meet at the Time, Place, and for the Purposes in said Petition mentioned. Given under my Hand and Seal, this Twelfth Day of April, *Anno Domini*, 1769, *and in the Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign.*

S. Danforth,

Justice of the Peace thro'out the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition. *Boston, April* 17, 1769.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Custom-House, Boston, *April* 15. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Hudson, Shaw, Homer and Herrick from North-Carolina; Church, Chapman, Parker & Waterman from Philadelphia; Lewis, Hubbell & Hawley from New-Haven; Johnson, Ring, Freeman, Snow, Smith and Hopkins from Nova-Scotia; Atwood & Higgins from New-London; Bosworth from Hispaniola; Fellows, Kent & Main from Suranam; Doten from Jamaica; Lyde and Cazneau from London; Skimmer from Bristol.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Atkins and Hatch to Newfoundland; Cornell to No. Carolina; Aderton & Price to New-London; Squire, Odill & Summers to New-Haven; Waters to Maryland; Lyde to London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Chapman, Gorham, and Parker for Philadelphia; Evans for No. Carolina; Starret and McGregor for Annapolis-Royal; Trask for Canso; Elsbre for Rhode Island; Bears, Clark & Gorham for Nova-Scotia; Pulling and Turner for Newfoundland; Murphy for Virginia; Inglish, Manly, Bartlet, Davis and Wisker for West-Indies; Scott for LONDON.

(e) vid. Conven. pa. 248—264—272—

(f) vid pa. 471

* Administration † Governor Barnard ‡ Hillsborough ‡ North * Clare = Stanly — Ridley † Cromville

(a) vid. pa. 477. (b) vid agreement of Merchants pa. 199—245. (c) vid. pa. 831. (d) pa. 472.

Messrs Printers,

THE scheme of admitting the Colonies to a Representation in Parliament, seems to be gaining ground, and our opposition to it will appear hardly consistent with our principles.

In the great matter contested, we claim the privileges of British subjects; now if it is true that we are British subjects, and if there is any force in the argument, that as such, we cannot be taxed but as those subjects are, then it is conclusive, that we must submit to that constitution we lay claim to. For to say, a constitution of state allows certain priviledges, that we are members of that state, and as such have a right to those priviledges, and yet when part of that very constitution militates with our particular ways of thinking, to say we will have nothing to do with it, would introduce so much uncertainty in the obedience every subject owes the state he is born under, that it could not subsist long.

By the British constitution, it is certain that the Parliament is the supream power, superintending and controuling all parts of the dominion; that within this most fundamental principle, the noble privilege of not being taxed but by ourselves or our Representatives is allowed, and to make them perfectly consistent, whenever the supream power exerts itself over new parts of the dominion and obliges them to submit to taxation, this new exertion creates a right in the subject to be represented, that their peculiar local circumstances may be better known in Parliament; and few or no instances appear in the English history of the refusal of this great priviledge upon the petition of subjects in this predicament; and though all the Commons of the realm are in law represented in Parliament, yet the principle which runs through the whole British constitution, which is to allow all the natural liberty & freedom to the subject, that is consistent with the support of government and the well ordering of the state, so far controuls this maxim that any considerable body of the subjects unrepresented, and who have become the objects of taxation, may upon their petition be admitted to representation, that all parts of the realm may be upon an equal footing subjects to the same law, and admitted to the same priviledges, preserving however in all cases the good of the whole before any partialities whatever. Where then is the consistency of our conduct, if when we are claiming an exemption from particular burthens, deduced from priviledges we possess from the British constitution, we disclaim the other part of the same constitution, to which, if our former plea of being British subjects is good; we ought by legal, by moral ties to submit.—None of the charters that I recollect exempt us from the jurisdiction of Parliament, nor could the Crown who granted those charters, give that exemption. If we say the Crown could exempt us from the Parliamentary jurisdiction, it is pleading in the highest prerogative sense, for its dispensing power, which has proved fatal to the family of the Stuarts, and which every Whig in the last century disclaimed; besides it is a sort of a proof of our error, that we who are pleading for Liberty, are obliged to recur to the most arbitrary reigns, in support of our claims: Nor can it be supposed that the glorious King William, who came to defend our Liberties, which were most arbitrarily infringed by the pretended dispensing power of King James the second: I say it cannot be supposed, that this wise and good Prince would assume the very grievance he came to redress, and that not in one instance, in exempting the subject from one act of parliament, or from three or four, but in liberating a great part of the subjects from all acts of parliament, at least subsequent ones. I say all acts, for if we are to be exempted from taxation, the same argument irresistibly involves an exemption from legislation, for the distinction is futile and will not bear reasoning upon.

If then we are British subjects, we must submit to the British constitution, and the remedy this constitution has provided for subjects, taxed without being represented, is admitting them to representation, upon their petition, and if we are so stout as not to ask for relief, we must blame our own obstinacy and not the firmness of Parliament. We indeed say our local circumstances will not admit it, who bro't us into these circumstances, our ancestors, our selves, they or we came voluntarily; if we return to Great Britain we shall remove the difficulty, but we choose to remain here, which subjects us to this inconvenience and shall the constitution bend to our partialities, or shall not we acquiesce in the voluntary inconvenience; besides who is the proper judge? is not the supream powers where the constitution has placed all confidence and where it has intrusted its whole welfare? In whatever light we view this matter, the force of all our arguments are defeated, and four years ago not a man in America had advanced farther in his political creed, than that, if we were taxed, we ought to be represented. Let us advance one step farther, (and the same argument is equally forcible to prove it) that the Parliament has no right to legislation over us, and then we shall have arrived at our ne plus; but before Great Britain has an idea of this, let us put our selves with arms and ammunition that we may be enabled to cope with the neighbouring colonies, with every one of which we have quarrels on our hands, and from the most bloody conflicts with them, nothing but the common center of power in Great Britain hath hitherto preserved us. *Vid. p. 315.* W.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the proprietors of the land called Yokum-Town and Mount-Ephraim in the county of Berkshire, (which said Mount-Ephraim and Yokum-Town, are now called Richmont and Lenox) at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1764, voted a tax of 9s. 9½d. on each hundred acres of land in said propriety. And whereas, the proprietors or owners of the lots now named, *viz.* N°. 1, 5, 10, 17, 18, 21, 33, 61, in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 13, 22, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 13, 19, 20, 21, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, in the first division of lands in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 17, 23, 32, 32, 33, 33, 13, 42, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent and have not paid the tax aforesaid assessed on said lots. And whereas, at a meeting of the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, (legally warned) holden on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1764, there was voted a tax of 20s, on each hundred acres of the lands aforesaid, and whereas, the proprietors of the lots now next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10. in the first division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 24. in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 17, 25, 26, 51, in the first division of lands in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 26, 31, 32, 42, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, &c. And whereas, at several meetings legally warned and holden on the 9th day of October, 1764, on the 21st day of January, 1765, the 23d day of April 1765, and the 28th day of May, 1765, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted several taxes amounting to 14s. 7d. on each hundred acres in said Mount-Ephraim and Yokum-Town, and the lots now next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10, 24, [illegible] in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 24, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 51, in the first division in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26, 31, 32, 42, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent in paying the taxes last aforesaid, &c. And whereas, at a meeting of said proprietors legally warned, holden on the 25th day of July, 1765, there was voted a tax of 5s. on each hundred acres of land aforesaid, and the lots now mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10, 22, 23, 24, in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 24, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 51, in the first division in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26, 27, 31, 32, 42, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of said Yokum-Town, are delinquent in paying the taxes last above-mentioned. And whereas at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 29th day of February, 1766, the proprietors of the land aforesaid, voted a tax of 6s. 1½d. on each hundred acres of land aforesaid, and the proprietors of the several lots next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 22, 23, 24, 25, 44, in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 7, in the second division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, on the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 21, 17, 23, 25, 26, 51, in the first division of the lots N°. 3, 5, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 26, 27, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent and have not paid the tax last aforesaid. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 17th day of April, 1766, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 12s. for every hundred acres of the lands aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, *viz.* the lots N°. 22, 23, 24, 25, 44, in the first division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 24, in the second division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 12, 13, in the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 51, in the first division of said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 5, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of said Yokum-Town are delinquent and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 6th day of June 1766, the Proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 7s. 11¾d. on each hundred acres of the land aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, viz. the lots N°. 3, 4, 20, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 44, in the first division in said Mount-Ephram, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 22, in the second division, and the lots N°. 1, 12, 13, in the third division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 17, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 51, in the first division of said Yokum-Town; and the lots N°. 3, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 31, 34, 36, 39, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 53, in second division of said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 6th day of January, 1767, and on the 26th day of the same January, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 1s. 3½d. on each hundred acres of the land aforesaid, & the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, viz. the lots N°. 3, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 32, 27, 46, 28, 47, 63, 54, &c. in the first division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, in the second division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, in the third division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 26, 51, in the first division of said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 2, 3, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 25, 26, 17, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 53, 45, in the second division of said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 7th day of April 1767, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 9d. on each hundred acres of the lands aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lands next mentioned viz. the lots N°. 28, 16, 17, 20, in the first division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 6, 21, 24, 13, 2, 14, 22, 25, in the second division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots, N°. 6, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 26, in the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 28, 49, in the second division in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the aforesaid 7th day of April, 1767, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 1l. 1s. 1d. on each hundred acres of the land aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lands next mentioned, viz. N°. 4, 32, 60, 3, 22, 17, 18, 62, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 36, 47, 44, 46, 47, 42, 49, 33, 55, 58, 59, in the first division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 16, 21, 24, 5, 19, 20, 8, 9, 27, 32, 23, in the second division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 15, 10, 13, 1, 6, 2, 23, 19, 20, 21, 26, 7, in the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes: all which said taxes, have been made and granted by said proprietors, to bring forward the settlement of said propriety town and district. These are therefore to notify the proprietors of the several lots aforesaid, so delinquent as aforesaid, that their lots, or such part thereof, as shall be sufficient to pay said taxes, together with all charges in and about the same, will be SOLD by public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of Aaron Sheldon, in said Richmont, on the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so from day to day till the whole be SOLD (unless said taxes and charges be paid to John Slosson of said Richmont, Treasurer of said proprietors, before said day of sale) for the purpose aforesaid.

March 21st 1769. Sam. Brown, jun. } Assessors.
John Chamberline, }

For the Benefit of Mr. Hartley,

A grand CONCERT

Of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

At Concert-Hall.

To be performed on FRIDAY the 28th Instant.

The Vocal Part by a Gentleman from London.

TICKETS to be had of the Printers; *Mr. Jackson*, at the Brazen-Head; the *London* Book-Store; and at Mr. *Hartley's* Lodgings at Mrs. *Blagdon's*, near the Town House, at Half a Dollar each. To begin at 6 o'Clock, P. M.

Strayed away about three Week ago, a large black Cow with a white Face; the ends of her Horns cut off, about ten Years old. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have Two Dollars Reward and all necessary Charges paid by NATH. GREENE.

Ran away from his Master, *Daniel Packard*, of *Bridgewater*, on the 22d of *March* last, an Apprentice Lad about 17 Years of Age, of a sandy Complexion, dark brown Hair: Had on when he went away a short blue Coat with metal Buttons, a small Bever Hat, a pair of mixed Yarn Stockings, thick Shoes with Leather Strings, large Legs and Ancles; is a short thick set Lad. Whoever shall take up said Apprentice and convey him to his Master at *Bridgewater*, shall have Two Dollars Reward.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. *April* 10. 1769.

These are to Notify the Proprietors of a Township granted to Capt. *William Raymond* and others, on *June* 25, 1765, in lieu of a Township called *Hales-Town*, which they lost by it's falling within the Province of *New-Hampshire*, that they pay the several Taxes levied on their Rights in said Township, and also the Charges due on their Rights in said *Hales-Town*, for defraying the Charges thereof, before the third Day of *May* next, otherwise the delinquent Lands will be exposed to Sale on the said third Day of *May* next, at the House of Mr. *Solomon Town*, Innholder in *Beverley*, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, or so much of said Lands as will pay said Charges, according to a late Law of the Province.

Danvers, April 4. By Order of the Committee.
1769. THO^s PORTER, Pro. Clerk.

TO BE LET,

A Dwelling-House & Bake-House, at the South Part of the Town. And a Number of second-hand Window Sashes, suitable for Hot-Beds, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Vid. Our Charter pa. 10.77 ¶ Yes it could vid. page 950. & a mistake, vid. Pitts Speech pa. 403. Vol. 1. ‖ vid. Oration pa. 1004 & pa. 467. Vol 3.

THE Boston- AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL.

No. 733

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1769.

Extract from the Votes of the Honorable House of Commons, 25th January 1769.

ORDERED, That Mr. Alderman Beckford have Leave to make a Motion, it being half an Hour after Seven of the Clock.

And he moved the House accordingly, and offered to the House, a Petition purporting to be a Petition of the major Part of his Majesty's Council of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, signed Samuel Danforth, President of the Council, in the Name of the major Part of the Council aforesaid:

And it appearing to the House, That the said Petition was not passed in a legal Assembly of the Council of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and that no Person was, or could be, authorized to sign the same, as President of the Council of the said Province.

Ordered, That the said Petition be brought up, not as a Petition of the major Part of the Council of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay, but a Petition from Samuel Danforth, on the Behalf of the several individual Members of the said Council, at whose Request he signed the same. Then the said Petition was brought up, and read.

A Motion was made, and the Question put, that the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it is referred to consider further of the several Papers which were presented to the House, by the Lord North, upon the 28th Day of November last, the 5th Day of December last, and the 20th Day of this instant January, by His Majesty's Command: It passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That the said Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of William Bollan, Esq; of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay; praying that the Concurrence of the Commons, in the Resolutions and Address communicated by the Lords at a Conference, may not take Place; being offered to be presented to the House.

A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that the said Petition be brought up, it pass'd in the Negative. *Thus far Votes.*

The following is the PETITION.

To the Honble the Commons *of* Great-Britain, *in Parliament assembled,*

The Petition of WILLIAM BOLLAN, of *Boston*, in the Province of *Massachusets-Bay*, Esq;

Most humbly shews,

1. THAT the Right Hon. the Lords spiritual and temporal having sent to this hon. house certain resolutions with an address to his Majesty, for their concurrence, by which resolutions their Lordships have censured the council and representatives of the said province, and the magistrates of Boston, for several causes, and the address supposes that the subjects of our Lord the King, born and resiant in his colonies in America, and his Majesty's other subjects living there, are liable to be taken from their proper domicil and brought into England, and there tried for treason, or misprision of treason presumed to have been by them committed in any of the colonies, your petitioner, with all due reverence to their Lordships and this honorable House, conceives this supposition is erroneous and subversive of the true constitution of the colonies, formed by the acta regia of several Princes, upon the advice of able counsellors and great lawyers, and corroborated by several acts of parliament.

II. That the resolutions or address contain no express charge or mention of any certain treason, with an overt act manifesting it, committed, or presumed to have been committed within the province of Massachusets-Bay, as the proper foundation of the subsequent proceedings in the address mentioned.

III. That the law having with great wisdom distinguished offences, and given them several names suitable to their respective natures, and the safety of the subject requiring precision in all proceedings in criminal cases, your petitioner humbly conceives these distinctions are ever to be observed with certainty, and more especially in proceedings of so great importance.

IV. That at common law there was a great latitude used in railing of offences into the crime and punishment of treason, by way of interpretation and arbitrary construction, which brought in great inconvenience and uncertainty; so that before the statute of 25 Edw. III. the crime of treason was so uncertain and arbitrary that almost every offence that was, or seemed to be a breach of the faith and allegiance due to the King, was by construction and consequence raised into the offence of high treason; wherefore it became absolutely necessary that there should be some fixed and settled boundary for this great crime, which was happily effected by that statute, which so far excels in policy and wisdom, that, save magna charta, "no act of parliament hath had "more honour given unto it by the King, Lords "spiritual and temporal, and the Commons of the "realm for the time being in full parliament than "this act" hath had, when sound judgment and provident forelight took place, and the departures from it in violent and improvident times have been attended with great mischiefs and dangers.

V. That in the next reign, thro' the want of due regard for this statute in the King, his ministers, judges and parliaments, the great boundary of treason thereby ascertained was broken, and constructive treasons being let in they, by various vicissitudes, mischieved all parties, enabled their leaders, as they alternately prevailed, to cut off their opponents, and left great unquietness in the minds of the people, and were indeed one of the occasions of the unhappiness of that misguided Prince. Among other things the King enquired of his two chief justices, and divers other judges, what punishment they deserved who had compelled or constrained the King to make a certain statute, ordination & commission; to which question they unanimously answered that they were justly to be punished as traitors. Also how they were to be punished who hindered the King from exercising what pertained to the regality and his prerogative; to which they likewise unanimously answered that they should also be punished as traitors, with several other questions and answers to the like purpose. This extravagant and extrajudicial declaration of treason by these judges, gave presently an universal offence to the kingdom, for presently it bred great insecurity to all persons; and for this very cause, within the space of seven months, those judges were in parliament adjudged to suffer as traitors. Tresilian, chief justice, was executed, and the lives of the rest being spared they were banished into Ireland: And the proceedings in this reign alone suffice to evince, 1. The great importance of the statute of 25 Edw. III. with the utility and necessity of strictly observing it. 2. How dangerous it is to depart from the letter of that statute, and to multiply and inhance offences into treason by general or ambiguous words, as accroaching of royal power, subverting of fundamental laws, and the like. 3. How dangerous it is by construction and analogy to make treasons where the letter of the law has not done it; for such a method admits of no limits or bounds, but runs as far as the wit and invention of accusers, and the odiousness and detestation of persons accused will carry men.

VI. That in the reign of King Henry VIII. who in the latter part of it became arbitrary and severe, treasons were exceedingly multiplied, and his parliaments were so subservient to his mutable and violent will, that in the 31st year of his reign they enacted, that the proclamations of the King and Council, or the more part of them, concerning religion, or other matters, should be observed as tho' they were made by act of parliament, under such penalties and pains as to him and them should seem necessary, and that they who disobeyed them, and went beyond sea, contemptuously to avoid answering such offence, should be guilty of treason, and in the 34th year, in further subversion of the constitution and common safety of the realm, they enacted that judgment might be given against any of the offenders by nine of the King's council. And the King, in matters which concerned his wives, daughters, and successors of the crown, being chiefly governed by his inclinations, and the parliament having "put "in his hands wholly the order and declaration of "the successors of the realm," by the acts made in 25th, 28th, and 35th years of his reign, several arbitrary and contradictory institutions & provisions relative to his marriages and his issue, with the disposal, and conditional limitations of the successors of the crown, were made; and in support of his various institutions numerous treasons were enacted: Among others it was made treason by words to derogate from several of his marriages, and words alone which shou'd be used in prejudice to any of the manifold provisions contain'd in the different institutions established by the acts of the 28th & 35th years were made treason; and altho' the greatest contrarieties respecting matters the most interesting had notoriously taken place in parliament, yet the last declaration of his will was to be held sacred, and his subjects were reduced to such an abject condition, that they must either deem him infallible, the subject of the greatest failings, or be dumb on pain of death; wherefore it was well said by a foreigner, that this King with the papal supremacy had likewise taken to himself the papal infallibility. Immediately after passing the act of the 35th year of this King's reign, whereby the crown was provisionally limited to his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, who had before been declared illegitimate by the king and parliament, and publishing them to be the King's lawful children made treason, and who by the most plain and necessary implication, were declared illegitimate by this very act, which created so many treasons, in support of these limitations, with others, the act entit'ed "an act for the trial of treasons committed "out of the King's dominions," by the address supposed to extend to the colonies, was made, with intent, it is presumed, more certainly to punish those who should in Scotland, whose King, according to the usual course of descent, would, on Prince Edward's death without issue, in case the Ladies Mary and Elizabeth were illegitimate, have good and clear right to the crown, or in any other foreign Prince's dominions, by word or deed oppose these limitations; and moreover, those who should offend against the immediate succeeding act, whereby the style of supreme head of the church of England and Ireland was annexed to the imperial crown of England; and it was made treason to imagine to deprive any to whom the crown was or should be limited of any of their titles, styles, names, degrees, royal estate or regal power annexed to the crown of England.

VII. That all the treasons enacted in this King's reign were abrogated by the statutes of 1st Edw. VI. and 1st Mary. The former enacted new treasons; but the latter at one blow laid flat all those numerous treasons, misprisions, &c. enacted since 25th Edward 3d, which excellent statute, as it is called by both the chief justices Coke and Hale, contains, as the former observes, two rules assuredly true; "the 1st. That the state of a King standeth and "consisteth more assured by the love and favour of "the subject toward their Sovereign than in the "dread and fear of laws made with ignominious pains "and extreme punishment for not obeying their "Sovereign. And the other, That laws justly "made for the preservation of the common weal, "without extreme punishment or penalty, are more "often, and for the most part better obeyed than "laws and statutes made with great and extreme "punishment. Mitiis imperanti melius paretur."

VIII. That no one of the present resolutions contains any matter which is treason within the statute of the 25th of Edward 3d, and for farther illustration herein your petitioner submits to this honorable house, 1. the case of Nicholas de Segrave, stated by Sir E. Coke in his pleas of the crown, with his annex'd remark, viz. "Nicholas de Segrave was charg'd "in open parliament in præsentia domini regis, "comitum, baronum, & aliorum de consilio Regis "tunc ibi existent, that the King in the war of Scot-"land being amongst his enemies, Nicholas de "Segrave his liege man, and holding of the King "by homage and fealty, served him for his aid in "that war, did maliciously move contention and "discord without cause with John de Crombwell, "charging him with many enormous crimes, and "offer'd to prove it upon his body. To whom the "said John answered, that he wou'd answer him in "the King's court, as the court shou'd consider, "&c. and thereupon gave him his faith. After

1 Vide Page 436 4 Page 472 7 Vid. Barnards Letters page 465. m vid. magna, page 790. Charta page 790. (a) vid. page 456 16 vid. the Papers page 473.

"Nicholas withdrew himself from the King's host, "and from the King's aid, leaving the King amongst "his enemies; in periculo hostium suorum, and ad-"journ'd the said John to defend himself in the "court of the King of France, and præfix'd him a "certain day, et sic, quantum in eo fuit, subjiciens "et submittens dominium regis & regni subjectioni "domini regis Franciæ: ad hoc faciendum iter "suum arripuit usque Doveriam, ad transfretan-"dum, &c. All which the said Nicholas confessed, "et voluntati domini regis de aito & basso inde se "submisit: et super hoc dominus rex volens habere "avisamentum comitum, baronum, magnatum, et "aliorum de consilio suo, injunxit iisdem in homa-"gio, fidelitate, & ligeantia quibus ei tenentur, "quod ipsum fideliter consulerent, qualis pœna pro "tali facto sic cognito fuerit infligenda: qui omnes, "habito super hoc diligenti tractatu & avisamento, "consideratis & intellectis omnibus in prædicto facto "contentis, &c. dicunt quod hujusmodi factum "meretur amissionem vitæ & membrorum, &c. "so as this offence was then solemnly adjudged "high treason. But this is taken away by this Act "of 25th Edw. 3. being not under any of the class-"es or heads specified in this Act." 2. The Act 2 Hen. 5, recites that great rumours, congregations and insurrections had been made by the Lollards, with intent, among other things, to annul and subvert the christian faith [established by common and statute law] and the law of God, and to destroy all the estates of the kingdom spiritual and temporal; and also all manner of policy, and laws of the land finally; yet these offences were not declared or made treason. And, 3, It appears as "well by "the articles exhibited in Parliament 21 H. 5. against "Cardinal Wolsey, as by indictment in the King's "bench against Ligham 23 H. 8. rot. 35. That the "Cardinal did endeavour to subvert antiquissimas "leges hujus regni, universumque hoc regnum "Angliæ legibus imperialibus subjugare; which

(*For the Remainder, turn to the last Page.*)

LONDON, January 30.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for the Communication Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to make to Your Parliament of several Papers relative to public Transactions in Your Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

We beg Leave to express to Your Majesty our sincere Satisfaction in the Measures which Your Majesty has pursued for supporting the Constitution and for inducing a due Obedience to the Authority of the Legislature, and to give Your Majesty the strongest Assurance that we will effectually stand by and support Your Majesty in such further Measures as may be found necessary to maintain the civil Magistrates in a due Execution of the Laws within Your Province of Massachusets-Bay; and as we conceive that nothing can be more immediately necessary, either for the Maintenance of Your Majesty's Authority in the said Province, or for guarding Your Majesty's Subjects therein from being further deluded by the Arts of wicked and designing Men, than to proceed in the most speedy and effectual Manner for bringing to condign Punishment the chief Authors and Instigators of the late Disorders; we most humbly beseech Your Majesty that you will be graciously pleased to direct Your Majesty's Governor of Massachusets-Bay to take the most effectual Method for procuring the fullest Information that can be obtained concerning all Treasons, or Misprisions of Treason, committed within his Government, since the thirtieth Day of December last, and to transmit the same, together with the Names of the Persons who were most active in the Commission of such Offences, to one of Your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in order that Your Majesty may issue a special Commission for inquiring of, hearing and determining the said Offences within this Realm, pursuant to the Provisions of the Statute of the Thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Eight, in case Your Majesty shall, upon receiving the said Information, see sufficient Ground for such a Proceeding.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

I HOLD myself accountable to you for every action of my life, which respects the public. I desire to stand or fall by your free and unbiassed judgment. I wish to be directed by your counsel and instruction in all matters of importance. It is my great ambition to shew myself not quite unworthy of the choice you have made of me as your representative, nor of being the colleague of the worthy patriot, M. GLYNN, whom I thank you for having joined with me in this sacred trust.

I take the earliest opportunity, gentlemen, of stating to you the following particulars. I caused to be printed and published in the St. James's Chronicle of December the 10th, a letter of the Secretary of State, written from St. James's on the 17th of April, to Mr. Justice Ponton, with some prefatory remarks. I avow the publication of both. I will go further, and declare that I first, several months ago, transmitted to the press the letter of the Secretary at War, dated May the 11th, returning thanks in the King's name, to the officers and soldiers of the third regiment of Guards, for the rank and foul murders committed in these fields on the 10th of that month. (9) My hand trembled, while I copied what I blushed to read, and I gave it to the public in the only way my present situation could admit, with the hope of promoting a parliamentary enquiry into that bloody transaction, which I trust this second publication will now accomplish, and because I think this free nation has a right to be fully informed of the conduct of administration in so important a concern, as the loss of the lives of many subjects.

Administration complains of me for having published the letter of the Secretary of State. (d) I complain to the nation that such a letter has been written. This is not a letter on any personal business or pleasure. I would have scorned to have published any such. This letter was from a Secretary of State to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Lambeth, and is written in characters of blood. It affects deeply the constitution of this country, and every man in our island. I will at present leave it to the honest indignation of every Englishman. I shall now only add, that if I have not given to the public a most accurate and faithful copy, I ask pardon of the Secretary of State. If I have, then I will say, that for the innocent blood of our countrymen spilt in consequence of that letter, the writer ought to ask forgiveness of God and his country, and past the remainder of his life in penitence and tears. I am,

With great deference and esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your faithful and obedient

King's Bench Prison, *Humble Servant,*

Saturday, Dec. 17, 1768. JOHN WILKES.

From the London Gazetteer, *&c. for January* 13, 1769.

To the PRINTER,

WHEN a Minister avows an indiscriminate attachment to a particular system of measures, the infamous herd of Court Sycophants, who prosecute their interest and advancement by servile adulation, invariably flatter his passions and confirm his prejudices, by pleasing misrepresentations, which naturally encourage him to a rash pursuit of his favourite measures, and precipitate him into an abyss of errors that finally terminate in his ruin. Of the truth of this reflection the present Ministry affords a memorable instance.

I am no attendant at the levees of the great; yet I well know, that every sordid wretch, who, within the year past, has meanly aspired to Court favour, has constantly introduced his pretensions, either by vilifying a certain popular prisoner, and representing his friends as a despicable rabble, collected only from the dregs of the people; or by loading the colonies with the most scurrilous aspersions, and representing their inhabitants as a factious and rebellious people, aspiring to a national independency, and meriting the severest chastisement. Misled by these representations, and judging of the sense of the nation from that of their corrupt dependants, our Ministers were encouraged to order an armament to Boston, for the same laudable purpose of those sent to St. George's Fields; by which they will probably augment the unhappy dissentions by which they are distributed. These, however, are but two of the many errors they have committed, and those so absurd and pernicious, that I am ready to believe the old proverb, *quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* I should, however, pity the weakness of their conduct, had they not invented those very falsehoods by which they have been misled, particularly in relation to the colonies. Ever since Messrs. H—— and M—— were appointed, the former Chief Justice of North Carolina, and the latter Comptroller of the Customs at New-London, to reward their behaviour at Rhode Island, it has been an established maxim in America, that all who will asperse the colonies, and misrepresent their conduct, may be sure of a ministerial reward; and this maxim has been confirmed by many of the subsequent appointments in the Customs, Courts of Vice Admiralty, &c. in America. Can the persons in administration ever expect an impartial information of the transactions in the colonies, whilst they encourage persons to betray their trust? Or, indeed, what else can they expect than such misrepresentations as they have already received from a certain ********* and his corrupted junto? Whether any of the present colony-agents expect rewards similar to Mr. ******* for similar services, I am uncertain; but I well know that some among them are the mere dependants of those who are deemed enemies to the colonies, and that their principles and connections are incompatible with the just discharge of their trusts. It is with pleasure, however, that I except several from their number, particularly Dennis de Berdt, Esq; and the present agent *extraordinary* from the colony of C—n—n—t.

Before I dismiss this subject I must make some observations on the conduct of Mr. ******, who has acquired a moderate fortune in the service of the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and by favouring the stamp-act, has since procured an appointment to a considerable office in the Customs at Boston, and has been sent by the Commissioners of the Customs, to London, on the laudable errand of misrepresenting to the Ministry the conduct of the people of that province. I should, however, have taken no notice of his behaviour, had he not violated his promise to several American gentlemen on this subject; and even had the effrontery to endeavour to persuade the inhabitants of Boston, that he has done them service by his moderate and favourable representations, as appears by a letter to that effect, which he or his friends have caused to be printed in the Boston Chronicle. (f) I therefore think it proper to inform him, that notwithstanding all his art, the duplicity of his conduct is discovered, and that care shall be taken to inform the inhabitants of Boston of his conversation some time since at an honourable Board, and of his illiberal aspersions on that Province in general, and several popular gentlemen in particular.

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

From the Gazetteer, *of* February 1.

To the PRINTER.

OF all the Creeds which have been obtruded on the world, there is none in my opinion, so truly contradictory and contemptible as the Political Creed. This Creed has been of late so varied and contorted, as hardly three days together to be the same. Of this truth we have had the most glaring and most convincing proofs. We have been given to believe that riots are of the most destructive tendency: that a number of people collected together unarmed are rioters, combined to overturn the constitution and subvert all law and order: that to quell these, there is an absolute necessity to call in the military power: that killing the lookers on, as well as actors, is not murder, but meritorious, doing duty, and a most commendable service: that such lookers on, or passers by, are equally guilty as aiders and abettors. We have been given to believe also, that the power of the crown and dignity of government are despised and trampled on: that the people are licentious and intoxicated; and that their licentiousness arises from an excess of liberty, and a relaxation of the nerves of government; in consequence of which the most flagrant acts have been committed. We have been given to believe all this; and have seen the most vigorous, arbitrary, and oppressive measures pursued to remedy this great evil. We have seen the military introduced against a parcel of unarmed people; and we have been told, it was to assist the civil magistrate. We have seen a set of armed ruffians hired on the Brentford occasion; and they also we are told, were to assist the civil magistrate. (h) We have heard of a soldier pardoned for murder (i) and we have seen murder committed, and government take no notice of the offence. We have seen a reward offer'd by authority for the discoverer of the man who cut 45 on another's doors; but no reward from that quarter, for discovery of the murderers of Clarke, or their hirers. (k) We have seen a man committed for writing 45; but no one committed or imprisoned, by order of administration, for the riots and disorders at Brentford. (l) We have seen ministerial influence exerted, and the dependants on government hiring armed ruffians to overturn the foundation of the constitution, the freedom of election, and to abuse, in the most outrageous manner, the peace-officers, and harmless freeholders, peaceably collected to give their voices for a representative. (m) We have seen murder committed by these ruffians; and the most able lawyers of the crown employed to defend the murderers. We have seen those lawyers endeavouring, by every quirk, juggle, or chicanery, to clear the guilty, and throw the odium on the innocent; while those whom it should concern, have suffered, as much as possible, the concealments of culprits and their crimes. And lastly, we have seen the most trivial misdemeanors severely punished, the most atrocious crimes overlooked and disregarded, and even murderers protected and rewarded. When we are told to believe the first part, with what indignation must we hear the latter, so very contradictory, more especially when our m—n—rs tells us further, that the whole is to support the dignity of government, and give strength to the relaxed nerves of the constitution. In short, who can believe but that the whole sum and substance of our political creed, and the resolutions of our rulers, are to be comprehended in these few words:

We'll find ye work,
G--l-m, Mac Quirk;
Kill 'em, Kill 'em,
Mac Quirk, G--l--m. } (d) *Justice Gillam, who gave orders to Fire on Mob*

POLITICAL REGISTER.

4th February.

IN vindication of the spirit and conduct of those gentlemen in North-America, who have been mounced to the nation as "turbulent and seditious persons, who, "under false pretensions, have but too successfully de-"luded numbers of the subjects in America," I beg leave to transmit, through the channel of your monthly publication, some extracts of a letter from the chief of the New-England patriots, to a noble Lord in England; a copy of which fell lately into my hands. By these it may be seen, that nothing can be more *false* and *injurious*, or more tainted with a spirit of *tyranny*, than aspersions of such a nature, against citizens of the British empire, who are only engaged in a calm and resolute defence of those rights, which are invariably and constitutionally inherent in them wherever they are, how far soever removed from the seat of empire. Even the great and most able contriver of the stamp-act, hath confessed, in the pamphlet, entitled, The state of the nation, or a friend of his for him, that America should either be represented in parliament, or taxed only, according to the usual method, by requisition to the different provinces. If so, surely it cannot but be thought a worthy deed, to vindicate one of the most considerable of those leaders, who has been injuriously considered as fomenting disturbances, "fatal to the colonies immediately," and in the end to all the dominions of the British nation. This letter having been wrote without any view to gloss over the intentions of the colonists, is the more worthy of notice and of credit. The extracts are as follows:

"My Lord,

"I embrace the first opportunity, with all humility and gratitude, to acknowledge the great honour I have received, in a letter from your Lordship. At a time when so heavy a cloud seems to be impending over North America, it gives a singular pleasure, to find a nobleman of your lordship's rank, genius, and learning, so clearly avowing the cause of liberty and injured innocence. Your lordship's sentiments are a full proof, that the *love of virtue* and *truth*, is the best and surest basis of nobility.

"The cause of America, is, in my humble opinion, the cause of the whole British empire: an empire, which, from my earliest youth, I have been taught to love and revere, as founded on the principles of natural reason and justice; and, on the whole, the best calculated for general happiness, of any that has yet risen to view in the world. In this view of the British empire, my Lord, I incessantly pray for its prosperity, and sincerely lament all adverse occurrences.

"The Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; speaker of the house of representatives here; Mr. Samuel Adams, the clerk; John Hancock, Esq; my brother members for Boston, the Hon. James Otis, Esq; member for Barnstable, &c. desire to present their very dutiful and respectful thanks to your Lordship for putting it in my power to gratify them with those you have distinguished, as of the same principles and sentiments of civil and religious *liberty* with yourself.

"Situated as we are, my Lord, in the wilds of America, a thousand leagues from the fountains of *honour* and *justice*. In all our distresses, we pride ourselves on our *loyalty to the King*, and on our affection to the mother country.

Boston, "I am, &c. &c.

July 28, 1768. "JA. OTIS."

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* This Bloody Letter of L^d Weymouth remarked on by M^r Wilkes was wrote to M^r Justice Ponton, ordering him, in case the the riot was great, to give Orders to the Troops to Fire, giving this as a Reason, y better such a Number be killed to Day than more to Morrow—or to the like effect—which was put in execution vide page 180.

(h) vid. arrival Troops &c pa. 263. (i) vid. Riot pa. 178. Vol. 1. (k) To Inform of the Riot vid. pa. 141.

a Howard = Moffat || Gov. Barnard § Connecticut ¶ Hollowell (a) Ministerial.

(b) Government (c) ministers. (d) L^d Weymouth (e) Page 188. (f) Wilkes. a referring principally to the Riots pa. 49—141— & Resolves in Town Meeting pa. 142— & pa. 241 & 242 & the Convention pa. 248—264—272. (g) vid. pa. 180. & vid & Vol. pa. 53. Vol. 1. (h) vid pa. 424. & pa. 297.

LONDON, Jn. 19.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec. 23.

"You Engliſh conſider us French as enemies to liberty; You reproach us for endeavouring to reduce Corſica to our obedience, and ſay that if we heard of a free man on the other ſide of the globe, you ſuppoſe we ſhould haſten thither to make a ſlave of him. How eaſy is it for men to ſee the faults of others, while blind to their own! The *Corſicans* are not ſo remote from us as the Americans are from you; they never enriched us by their labour & their commerce; they never engaged in our wars, and fought as brothers, ſide by ſide with us, and for us, bleeding in the ſame cauſe;—they never loved and honoured us;—they are not *our* children.—But all this your American coloniſts have been and are to you!—Yet at this very moment, while you are abuſing us for attempting to reduce the *Corſicans*, you yourſelves are about to make ſlaves of a much greater number of thoſe *Britiſh Americans*; depriving them of their property by the authority of your laws; taking away the right of giving their own money; arbitrarily diſſolving their Parliaments and dragooning their citizens. In ſhort, you appear to have no idea of liberty, or real deſire to ſee it flouriſh and increaſe: All the liberty you ſeem to value, is the liberty of abuſing your ſuperiors, and of tyraniſing over thoſe below you."

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 23.

This evening Samuel Thomſon, Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Rippon, was married to Miſs Elizabeth Blair, youngeſt daughter of the honourable John Blair, Eſq;

BOSTON, April 17.

Extracts from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons,

Veneris, 20 die Januarii, 1769.

The Lord North preſented to the houſe, by his Majeſty's command,

No. 1. Extract of a letter from the Earl of Hillſborough, to the Hon. Major Gen. Gage, dated Whitehall, 20th December, 1768; and alſo,

No. 2. Copy of a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated 14th December 1768; incloſing, Copy of a letter from Captain Smith, dated Boſton, 26th October, 1768; received 14th December; and alſo,

No. 3. Copy of a letter from the Hon. Major General Gage, to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated Boſton 31ſt October 1768; received 23d December, incloſing, Copy of the addreſs of the ſubſcribers, members of his Majeſty's council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to the Hon. Major General Gage, with the General's anſwer thereto; and alſo,

No. 4. Extract of a letter from the Hon. Major Gen. Gage to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated Boſton, 3d Nov. 1768; received 23d December; and alſo,

No. 5. Copy of a letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated Boſton 1ſt November, 1768; received 23d December incloſing, Copy of the anſwer of the Juſtices. Copy of Governor Bernard's order to Joſeph Goldthwaite, Eſq; minutes of council at Boſton, of the 12th, 17th, and 26th October, 1768; and alſo,

No. 6. Copy of a letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated Boſton, 5th November 1768; received 23d December; incloſing, Copy of the Addreſs of the Subſcribers, Members of His Majeſty's Council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to the Honourable Major Gen. Gage with the General's anſwer thereto; and alſo,

No. 7. Extract of a letter from the Earl of Hillſborough to the Hon. Major Gen. Gage, dated Whitehall, 24th Dec. 1768; and alſo,

No. 8. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Hillſborough to Gov. Bernard, dated Whitehall, the 24th December 1768; and alſo,

No. 9. Copy of a letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated Boſton, 12th November 1768; received 30th Dec. and alſo,

No. 10. Copy of a letter from ditto to ditto, dated Boſton, 14th November 1768; received 30th December; and alſo,

No. 11. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Hillſborough to Gov. Bernard, dated Whitehall, 4th January 1769; and alſo,

No. 12. Copy of a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated 7th January 1769; incloſing, Extract of a letter from Commodore Hood to Mr. Stephens dated Boſton Harbour, 15th Nov. 1768; Extract of a letter from ditto to ditto, dated 22d November 1768. Copy of a letter from ditto to ditto, dated 25th November 1768; Copy of a letter from ditto to ditto, dated 27th November 1768; and alſo,

No. 13. Copy of a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated 13th January, 1769; incloſing, Extract of a letter from Commodore Hood, to Mr. Stephens, dated Boſton Harbour, 7th December 1768, received 13th January; and alſo,

No. 14. Copy of a letter from Governor Bernard, to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated Boſton, 30th November 1768, received 16th January; and alſo,

No. 15. Copy of a letter from ditto to ditto, dated 9th December 1768; received 16th January; and alſo,

No. 16. Copy of a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated 19th January 1769, incloſing, Copy of a letter from Commodore Hood, dated Boſton Harbour, 12th December 1768; received 19th Jan. Together with a liſt of the ſaid papers. And the ſaid liſt was read.

Ordered, That the ſaid papers be referred to the conſideration of the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it is referred to conſider further of the ſeveral papers which were preſented to the houſe by the Lord North, upon Monday the 28th day of November laſt, and the 7th day of December laſt, by His Majeſty's command.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, April 3.

"We have had a Scrape with the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, on Account of ſome Wines ſeized, which was managed by hurling Stones, Brick Bats, Glaſs Bottles, &c. till they retired, with ſome Bruiſes. A Piſtol or two was fired, ſome Windows of the Collector's broken, but no Lives or Limbs loſt; our Friend Mr. Sheppard was handled pretty roughly. However, ſome Overtures have been made to accommodate the Matter, which may perhaps ſubſide without further Conſequences."

On Friday the 14th Inſtant in the Morning was found Dead-boat Harbour, at Hallowell's Ship Yard, James Petty, belonging to his Majeſty's Schooner Halifax, now lying in Boſton Harbour. A Jury of Inqueſt ſat on the Body, and found "*That the ſaid James Petty came to his Death by a violent Blow he received on his Head the laſt Evening, with a rough Stave from James Leat, Seaman, belonging to his Majeſty's Schooner Halifax.*" The ſaid James Leat has ſince abſconded. Warrants were immediately iſſued to apprehend the ſaid Murderer. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Marblehead, as ſeveral Gentlemen ſaw a Perſon on ſaid 14th Inſtant in the Forenoon paſſing thro' Medford, who ſeemed ſhy of Travellers, and anſwered the following Deſcription, viz. The ſaid James Leat is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, thick made, of a very ſwarthy Complection, his Noſe flatiſh, ſpeaks very thick, wears his own black Hair, Had on when he went away a Dutch Cap, an outſide brown Jacket, an inſide light-coloured one, trim'd with black Tape and black Buttons, and wore a pair of long Trowſers. It is hoped that all perſons will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend ſaid Murderer, in order to his being brought to Juſtice.

(For more News and Advertiſements, See Supplements.

On *Tueſday* the 18*th* of *April*,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

Broad Cloths, Iriſh Linnens,

Callicoes, ſtriped Hollands, Mens worſted and cotton Hoſe, &c.—Alſo, a parcel of beſt Griezel, Craped and not Craped London cured Hair, Goat ditto, Brown ditto, Bleach'd Tye, 24 Inches long. Alſo, ſeveral Grey Feather'd London-made Wigs, and a few brown ditto—Alſo about 30 or 90 Barrels of CYDER, to be put up in Lots.

TO BE SOLD,
On reaſonable Terms,

A Very good FARM in the Weſt Pariſh in *Dedham*, little more than a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, 16 or 17 Miles from *Boſton*, ſituated on the Road leading from *Framingham* to *Dedham*, ſolning upon *Trout-Brook*, containing upwards of 200 Acres, moſt of it under Improvement. For further Particulars, enquire of *Nathaniel Battle*, living on ſaid Farm.

Lately imported from *London*, but laſt from *New-York*, and before the Reſolution of the Merchants for Non-Importation took Place,

A large Aſſortment of all kind of Linnen Drapery, which are open'd and to be ſold for Caſh on the loweſt Terms, by ERASMUS WILLIAMS, now at the Houſe of Mr. Philip Freeman's, at the Sign of the Blue-Glove in Union-Street, facing the Cornfields and near the Mill-Bridge, viz. German, Scotch and Iriſh Linnens of all Breadths, Cambricks, long Lawns, Sileſia, Sheeting, Diaper & Damaſk Table Cloths, Napkins and Cloutings, printed Furniture Cotton, printed Linnen, Cotton and Chints for Gowns, Variety of Scotch and printed Lawn, Handkerchiefs, flower'd and plain Lawns, Cotton and Linnen Checks of all widths, Ruſſia Diaper, Huckaback and Toweling, Silk Damaſcus and Chineeſe Berdit. Alſo, two Pipes choice old Madeira Wine.

Province of *Maſſachuſett-Bay*.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province aforeſaid,

Humbly ſhew,

The Subſcribers divers of the Proprietors of a Tract of common and undivided Land in the late Province of *Maine*, holding under *Samuel Phillips* and *William Phillips*, which Land begins at the Sea Side at Winter-Harbour, and runs up on the Weſt Side of Saco River, in Breadth four Miles from ſaid River, till it meets with the Line between the Province of *New-Hampſhire* and the ſaid late Province of *Maine*, and ſo running to the extent of ſaid *Phillips* their Claim, apprehending it neceſſary that a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land ſhould be called and held as ſoon as poſſible, do pray that your Honor would be pleaſed to grant a Warrant for that Purpoſe; ſaid Meeting to be holden at the *Vernon's* Head, in *Boſton*, on Wedneſday the Seventh Day of *June* next, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon.—Then and there to chooſe a Moderator and Clerk, to take effectual Meaſures to prevent Treſpaſs on ſaid Land, and to proſecute in the Law all ſuch as have treſpaſſed thereon in Times paſt; and in general to act upon all Matters and Things which may be neceſſary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.

April 4, 1769.

Triſtram Dalton for ſelf and as Attorney to Heirs of *Triſtram Little*
N. Sparhawk
Wm. Pepperrell, by his Attorney *Nath. Sparhawk.*
J. Oliver, jun.
Samuel Adams.
Thomas Cuſhing.

SEAL.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To Mr. *Samuel Adams*, a Subſcriber of the above-written Petition, and one of the principal Proprietors of the common Lands therein mentioned.

GREETING.

IN Compliance with the foregoing Requeſt, you are (in His Majeſty's Name) hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of ſaid Lands, in Time and Manner as the Law directs, to meet at the Time, Place, and for the Purpoſes in ſaid Petition mentioned. Given under my Hand and Seal, this Twelfth Day of April, *Anno Domini*, 1769, and in the Ninth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH,

Juſtice of the Peace throughout the ſaid Province.

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the forgoing Petition.

Boſton, April 17, 1769. SAMUEL ADAMS.

TO be Sold on reaſonable Terms, the well built Brigantine, about Three Years and a half old, well found with Sail, Rigging, Anchors, &c. Burthen about 220 Tons, of good Dimenſions, about 51 Feet Keel, 22 Beam, and about 9 Feet 9 Inches Hold, now lying at *Vernon's* Wharff; enquire of *Fortescue Vernon*, or *Elizabeth Brewer*, near the North Meeting-Houſe.

N. B. Said Brigantine will be ſold by PUBLICK VENDUE, at Mr. *Moſes Bennett's* Tavern, near Mr. *Hancock's* Wharff, on TUESDAY the 2d Day of *May* next, if not ſold at private Sale before, where Inventory of her Stores may be ſeen three before the Sale.

Edward Wade

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick, that he is again employed in the Carrying Buſineſs from Marblehead to Boſton, and will begin the 24th of this Month.

N. B. He goes three Times a Week, and puts up at the North End, at Mrs. *Treſry's*, and at *Marblehead*, at Mr. *Benjamin Reed's*. *April* 17, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and Land in Fiſh-Street,

with two Rooms and a Kitchen, and a good Well of Water and other Conveniencies. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

THURSDAY

The 20th of this Month, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon will be ſold by Public Auction, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *William Boyes*, next Door to the Sign of the Croſs in FISH-STREET,

Mehogany Tables, Deſk, Bureau Table, Black walnut Caſe Draws, Looking-Glaſſes, Maple Frame Chairs, Black walnut Tables, Feather Beds and Bedding, Sacking Bedſteads, Kitchen Furniture conſiſting of Braſs, Copper, Pewter, Iron, and ſundry other Articles.

The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock.

M. DESHON, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A SCHOONER about 115 Tons Burthen, one Year Old—And a new SCHOONER between 50 and 60 Tons. Inquire of John Homer.

A HOUSE to Lett near the Market, Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By Andrew Hunter *of* Newport *in* Rhode-Iſland.

A Very likely healthy young Negro Fellow named *Cato*, brought up a Barber and Peruke-Maker, and excels in the Art of Shaving and Dreſſing of Gentlemen and Lady's Hair, and being ſtout and ſtrong is fit for any hard Labour: If any Gentleman in Boſton inclines to purchaſe him, may have his Character by inquiring of Mr. Peter Mumford, Poſt-Rider, or Mr. Richard Carpenter, Peruke-Maker in Boſton.

TO BE SOLD BY

Public Auction on the 3d

of May next, (if not ſold before at private Sale) a FARM in Aſhford, lately in the Occupation of Jacob Dana, Eſq; with a good Dwelling-Houſe and Barn, and about 90 Acres of choice Land, all cleared, with three Orchards. Alſo a Farm about half a Mile from ſaid Farm, lately occupied by Anderſon Dana, with a large Dwelling-Houſe and Barn, and a new Shop; a very large Orchard about 30 Acres of choice Land, and a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe, with one Acre of Land all clear'd and broke to. Said Farms are in Connecticut, about 70 Miles from Boſton. For further Particulars, enquire of Amos Babcock, Eſq; at Aſhford, or of Philip Freeman, Senior, of Boſton. Said Freeman has four other Farms to ſell this Spring cheap for the Caſh.

*** The Sale of the above Farms will be on the Premiſes.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next,
A great Variety of valuable Articles, as

BRoad Cloths coarſe and fine, Ratteens, Kerſeys, Gambletts, Poppling, India Callicoes and Chinces, India Taffaty and other Handkerchiefs, Checks, Iriſh Hollands, &c. Some Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *Moſes Deſhon*,
At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

AN Aſſortment of European Goods, Houſhold Furniture, Feather Beds and Bedding, &c. &c.

By PUBLIC VENDUE,
At NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,

Between the Swing & Draw Bridge, near the Golden Key, over Mr. John Dupee, Mathematical Inſtrument Maker's Shop, will be expoſed to Sale, next

Tueſday, Wedneſday & Friday Evenings,

HOUSHOLD GOODS, Apparel, ſeveral Barrels of Soap, and a variety of European Goods.

Conſtant Attendance will be given at the above-ſaid Place to receive Orders, Conſignments, &c.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 9 *m. after* 9		*Friday*, 41 *m. after* 11
Tueſday, 44 *m. after* 9		*Saturday*, 33 *m. after* 12
Wedneſday 27 *m. aft.* 10		*Lord's-day*, 21 *m aft* 1
Thurſday, 1 *m. aft.* 11		*Full M.* 20 *Day*, 8 *aft.*

& I have several of these Papers in this Collection—vide Index: especially the Pamphlets in the appendix wherein are Gov. Barnards Letters. page 831. &c

" although it be a charge of subverting the ancient " laws of the kingdom, and to introduce new and " arbitrary laws; yet neither upon the articles or " indictment was the same imputed to be treason; " but ended in a charge of premunire."

IX. That if none of the resolutions singly contain matter of treason, the result of them all cannot make treason, for the number of offences does not change their nature, and confound their species, and the act for reversing the Earl of Strafford's attainder contains the strongest declaration against introducing accumulative and constructive treasons.

X. That the colonists being held under the same allegiance with the people of England, the introduction of accumulative or constructive treason would, as your petitioner conceives, subvert their common safety, and shake the security of the whole empire.

XI. That misprision of treason is not in its nature a substantive, but a vertual or consequential crime, which cannot exist without an actual treason, any more than a shadow without a substance; and if no treason or misprision appears to have existed in the province, it is presumed the address fails in it's foundation.

XII. That the information of an offence is a thing distinct from the oath which supports it, and the fulness of information respects the matter, not the verification of it; yet it is not desired by the address that the information therein mentioned should be taken upon oath.

XIII. That the act of 35 Hen. 8. cap. 2. made for the trial of foreign treasons provides that these trials shall be had before the court of King's-bench, or before commissioners, &c. but the address with respect to the trials therein mentioned takes no notice of the court of King's-bench, but supposes that if any trials take place the same are to be had before special commissioners, of whom no person can at present have any certain knowledge, nor of the place where they are to be had.

XIV. That the English colonies were planted with intent to stretch out the bounds of England, with its dominion relative to the King and subject, in subservience to which noble purpose it was by proper *acta regia* declared that the original English colonists and their posterity, with their associates collected from other dominions of the crown of England, shou'd enjoy all the privileges of persons native of England in such ample manner as if they were born and resiant there.

XV. That under the force and faith of these royal declarations, numerous persons, with great toil, peril, hardship, and expence of much blood and treasure, planted these colonies to the great advancement of the commerce, wealth and naval strength of England: so that, in your petitioners humble opinion, they have a greater claim of merit with their mother country than any other colonies ancient or modern; for he is persuaded that if thro' the colonists in general and that of Massachusetts-Bay in particular France had not by various ways been prevented, her naval power wou'd have become superior to that of England.

XVI. That after numerous colonies issuing from divers nations had been settled in different parts of the world, and form'd new common-wealths, by the Roman policy, approved by men of sound judgment in all ages, their colonies were continued part of the common-wealth, and used as the best means of securing and improving that empire which they had enlarged by their policy and arms; and in this respect the modern Europeans have so notoriously imitated them, that several great modern authors, living in countries which had no colonies, when treating of the civil rights of mankind, have noted this particular, and the words of a late Prussian author may serve to declare the state of the English colonists. *Non desinunt esse cives.*

XVII. That by the letters patent issued for the settlement of the colonies their lands were, *jure proprietatis & dominii*, united with the land of England, the chief part of them being held as of the manor of East Greenwich, and the colonists were continued part of the family of England, the whole forming one dominion; so that altho' thro' necessity arising from their distant situation and cantonment they are in some respects divided, yet in national, federal, and political consideration they were ever to be held part of the body politic or common-wealth of England.

XVIII. That the stat. of 15 Car. 2. c. 7. contains an expres declaration per verbade præsenti, that his Majesty's plantations beyond the seas are inhabited and peopled by his subjects of this his kingdom of England, and by the stat. of 13 Geo. 2. c. 7. it was enacted, that from the 1st day of June 1740 all persons born out of the King's legiance, who had inhabited or shou'd inhabit for the space of seven years or more in any of his Majesty's colonies in America, and should take the oaths, and make the declarations therein directed, should be deem'd, adjudged and taken to be his Majesty's natural born subjects of this kingdom, to all intents, constructions and purposes, as if they had been, or were, born within this kingdom.

XIX. That the foreigners who become entitled to the British right, by necessary consequence become well entitled to the continual enjoyment of it in the place where they acquired it, and, a fortiori, the persons born in the colonies, who are of the blood and lineage of England, have good title to the same.

XX. That positive laws are frequently short in some of their expressions, and one and the same word hath sometimes various significations in the same law, as well as in different laws, having in one part a simple, in another a complex idea annexed to it, & sometimes more and less complex ideas. In acts made in the reign of Hen. 8th on great occasions the word realm signifies all the dominions held of the crown of England; but in the preamble of the aforesaid act, made for the trial of foreign treasons thereby intended to be subjected to a new mode of trial, the words, " and other his Grace's dominions," being added to the words, " out of the King's Majesty's realm of England," and this addition being dropt in the purview, it has been, as your petitioner understands, infer'd that treasons committed out of the land of England, tho' within the dominion of England, as the colonies are, may be tried in England by vertue of this statute, altho' the title, and the preamble, which is the key proper to open the meaning of it, most clearly oppose this construction. The preamble recites that doubts had arisen respecting the trial of foreign treasons, and it is expresly declared, that " for a plain remedy, order and declaration therein to be had" this statute was made.

XXI. That the meaning of every law is the law, when collected from all the words and the subject matter of it, not forgetting the ancient rule distinguenda sunt tempora, which in the present case is necessary to be observed; for England had no colonies when this statute was made, wherefore the legislators could not intend thereby to regulate their offences.

XXII. That the constructive extension of an act made for the trial of treasons committed out of the King's dominions to the colonies, would pro tanto put them upon the same foot with the dominions of foreign Princes, which, it is presumed, would be improper and impolitic in any case, and would greatly impair the strongest and best ligaments, their constitution and affection, whereby it is much to be desired that they should ever be firmly held in perfect union with the mother country, for their mutual safety and felicity, and would not consist with the charter of the said province, which provides that the Governor shall not transport any of the inhabitants out of it without their own consent.

XXIII. That the province of Massachusetts-Bay having no agent duly authorised to represent the same, and no General Court or Assembly, the holding whereof depends on the Governor, having been held for some time past, none could be appointed.

Your Petitioner therefore, in defence of the rights to which in common with all the inhabitants of the said province he is entitled, humbly submits the preceeding matters to the consideration of this honorable house, and humbly prays that their concurrence in the resolutions and address may not take place, being firmly persuaded that the same wou'd in its operation and consequence be extremely detrimental to Great-Britain as well as her Colonies.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

(Copy) W. BOLLAN.

THESE are to notify the Proprietors of a Township granted to Capt. *William Raymond* and others, on *June* 25, 1763, in Lieu of a Township called *Hale's-Town*, which they lost by its falling within the Province of *New-Hampshire*, That they pay the several Taxes levied on their Rights in said Township; and also the Charges due on their Rights in said *Hale's-Town*, for defraying the Charges thereof, before the Third Day of *May* next, otherwise the Delinquents Lands will be exposed to Sale on the Third Day of *May* next, at the House of Mr. *Solomon Town*, Innholder in *Beverley*, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, or so much of said Lands as will pay said Charges, according to a late Law of the Province. By Order of the Committee,

Danvers, April 4, 1769. THOS. PORTER, Pro. Clerk.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the proprietors of the land called Yokum-Town and Mount-Ephraim in the county of Berkshire, (which said Mount-Ephraim and Yokum-Town, are now called Richmont and Lenox) at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1764, voted a tax of 9s. 9½d. on each hundred acres of land in said propriety. And whereas, the proprietors or owners of the lots now named, *viz.* N°. 1, 8, 10, 17, 18, 22, 23, 61, in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 13, 22, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 13, 19, 20, 21, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, in the first division of lands in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 17, 31, 32, 33, 35, 11, 41, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent and have not paid the tax aforesaid assessed on said lots. And whereas, at a meeting of the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, (legally warned) holden on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1764, there was voted a tax of 20s. on each hundred acres of the lands aforesaid, and whereas, the proprietors of the lots now next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10. in the first division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 24, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 17, 25, 26, 52, in the first division of lands in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 26, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, &c. And whereas, at several meetings legally warned and holden on the 9th day of October, 1764, on the 21st day of January, 1765, the 23d day of April 1765, and the 28th day of May, 1765, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted several taxes amounting to 14s. 7d. on each hundred acres in said Mount-Ephraim and Yokum-Town, and the lots now next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10, 24, 57, in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 24, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, in the first division in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 28, 20, 26, 27, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent in paying the taxes last aforesaid, &c. And whereas, at a meeting of said proprietors legally warned, holden on the 25th day of July, 1765, there was voted a tax of 9s. on each hundred acres of land aforesaid, and the lots now mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10, 22, 23, 24, in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 24, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 51, in the first division in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26, 27, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of said Yokum-Town, are delinquent in paying the taxes last above-mentioned. And whereas at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 29th day of February, 1766, the proprietors of the land aforesaid, voted a tax of 5s. 11d. on each hundred acres of land aforesaid, and the proprietors of the several lots next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 22, 23, 24, 25, 44, in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 7, in the second division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, on the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 11, 27, 23, 25, 26, 51, in the first division of the lots N°. 3, 5, 21, 12, 14, 18, 20, 26, 27, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent and have not paid the tax last aforesaid. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 17th day of April, 1766, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 12s. for every hundred acres of the lands aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, *viz.* the lots N°. 22, 23, 24, 25, 44, in the first division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 24, in the second division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 12, 13, in the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 51, in the first division of said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 5, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of said Yokum-Town are delinquent and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 6th day of January, 1767, and on the 26th day of the same January, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 1s. 9½d. on each hundred acres of the land aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, viz. the lots N°. 3, 4, 20, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 44, in the first division in said Mount-Ephram, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 12, in the second division, and the lots N°. 1, 12, 13, in the third division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 17, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 51, in the first division of said Yokum-Town; and the lots N°. 3, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 32, 34, 36, 39, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 53, in second division of said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 6th day of January, 1767, and on the 26th day of the same January, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 1s. 9½d. on each hundred acres of the land aforesaid, & the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, viz. the lots N°. 3, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 27, 46, 28, 47, 53, 54, 60, in the first division in said Mount-Ephraim and the lots N°. 2, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 22, 23, 24, in the second division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 28, 19, 20, 21, 26, in the third division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 31, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 26, 51, in the first division of said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 27, 28, 29, 19, 32, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 53, 48, in the second division of said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 7th day of April 1767, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 9s. on each hundred acres of the lands aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lands next mentioned viz. the lots N°. 28, 16, 17, 20, in the first division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 6, 21, 24, 17, 2, 14, 25, 23, in the second division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots, N°. 6, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 26, in the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 28, 49, in the second division in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the aforesaid 7th day of April, 1767, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 1l. 1s. 1d. on each hundred acres of the land aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lands next mentioned, viz. N°. 4, 32, 60, 9, 28, 17, 18, 62, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 36, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53, 55, 58, 59, in the first division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 6, 21, 24, 5, 7, 19, 20, 8, 2, 17, 22, 23, in the second division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 15, 10, 18, 4, 6, 2, 13, 19, 20, 21, 26, 7, in the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes: all which said taxes, have been made and granted by said proprietors, to bring forward the settlement of said propriety town and district. These are therefore to notify the proprietors of the several lots aforesaid, so delinquent as aforesaid, that their lots, or such part thereof, as shall be sufficient to pay said taxes, together with all charges in and about the same, will be SOLD by public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of Aaron Sheldon, in said Richmont, on the 31st day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so from day to day till the whole be SOLD (unless said taxes and charges be paid to John Slosson of said Richmont, Treasurer of said proprietors, before said day of sale) for the purpose aforesaid.

March 21st 1769. Sam. Brown, jun. John Chamberline, } Assessors.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1769.

* vid the resolutions page 436. ‖ Vid. Address pa. 472. ‡ vid. our Charter pa. 1077.

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SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1769.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

WE are at length favor'd with a few of Governor BERNARD's Letters to his Majesty's ministers of state, written as we may say to his Majesty himself. And however chagrin'd the Governor may be, as it is said he is, to find that Letters wrote by him *in Confidence* should be thus made publick, He and all men ought to know that publick truths are never to be kept secret—JUSTICE called aloud that the people of this province, and the whole continent should be made acquainted with these Letters, in which their reputation and welfare is so greatly affected. It happens that they are come to hand in a very *opportune* season, when a new Election of Councellors for this province will soon be made agreable to the Royal Charter (if indeed that Charter still exists: I will speak my mind with freedom; if the present Councellors are in truth, so perverse and obstinate, so ridiculously weak, as the Governor's Letters appear to me to have represented them, they ought to be treated with Contempt, Neglect and Infamy: But on the other Hand, If they have acted with wisdom and integrity becoming their station, if they have advis'd the Governor upon all occasions with a due regard to his Majesty's authority in the province, and the constitutional Rights and Liberties of his subjects, as I firmly believe the majority of them have, they ought to be supported and honor'd. It is said that they have address'd a Letter to the Earl of Hillsborough in vindication of their own Character, against the aspersions cast upon it; I believe they are able to vindicate themselves to his Lordship, and therefore I believe they have done it, or will do it. But Letters to a minister of state may be receiv'd with Prejudice, or at least with Coolness and Indifference, and suffer'd to sleep: I hope therefore we shall soon hear that the honorable Board have laid their humble Petition before his Majesty himself, where they may expect Redress. This with submission is absolutely necessary to be done, as they regard the very CONSTITUTION of the province: For are not our Charter-Rights essentially attack'd by the Governor's Letters? What can he mean by saying that it is "become necessary that the King should have the Council Chamber in his own hands, the exigency of which can admit of no question"—Is not this plainly declaring the necessity of abolishing the right of the election of Councellors by the two houses, which is a darling Charter-Right? And what can he mean by recommending an act of parliament, to enable the Crown by order in privy Council to supersede Commissions of the peace in this province, and indeed in all America——Is this the Gentleman who not long ago solemnly declared, that there was not a Board in England but cou'd witness to Letters written by him in favor of the province—I forbear *at present* to make any observations on these Letters: Proper observations and strictures must and will be made. But patience a little while, the time is not yet come: A few weeks, perhaps a few days may bring a Harvest of Letters, when the good People of the Province will no longer grope in dark Conjecture and Uncertainty, but stubborn facts will glare like the Sun at noon, when this long abus'd People will see their Enemies face to face, who have hitherto been working in secret places, and hiding themselves under the Corruption of Greatness—— *Letters wrote in Confidence*, will see the Light to the Astonishment and Confusion of the Writers of them, at an approaching meeting, which no ministerial Mandate can supercede—God grant that the Senate may again be filled with men of wisdom, integrity and fortitude, for such the Circumstances of the times require, and that the next General Assembly may be, as a member of the House of Commons in a strain of patriotic Eloquence says of the present Parliament, INQUISITIVE—AVENGING!

PROTOGRAPHOS.

BOSTON.

Extract from the Votes of the House of Commons.

Mercurii, Die 1 Februarii, A. D. 1769.

THE Order of the Day being read, for receiving the Report from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the several Papers which were presented to the House, by the Lord North, upon the 28th Day of November, the 7th Day of December, and the 10th of January last, by his Majesty's Command;

And the Question being proposed, that the said Report be now received;

The House was moved, that the Entry in the Journal of the House, of the 19th Day of October, 1721, of His Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament, might be read.

And the same was read accordingly.

Ordered,

That the said Report be now received.

Sir Charles Whitworth accordingly reported from the said Committee of the whole House, the Resolutions which the Committee had directed him to report to the House, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table; where the Report was read.

And the Eight First Resolutions of the Committe, being read a second Time, were, with an Amendment to One of them, agreed to by the House.

And the said Resolutions, as agreed to by the House, are as followeth, viz.

Resolved,

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Votes, Resolutions, and Proceedings, of the House of Representatives of Massachusets Bay, in the Months of January and February, 1768, respecting several late Acts of Parliament, so far as the said Votes, Resolutions, and Proceedings, do import a Denial of, or do draw into Question the Power & Authority of, His Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force and Validity to bind the Colonies, and People of America, Subjects to the Crown of Great Britain, in all Cases whatsoever, are illegal, unconstitutional, and derogatory of the Rights of the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain.

Resolved,

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Resolution of the said House of Representatives of the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, to write Letters to the several Houses of Representatives of the British Colonies on the Continent, desiring them to join with the said House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusets Bay, in Petitions, which do deny, or draw into Question, the Right of Parliament to impose Duties and Taxes upon his Majesty's Subjects in America; and, in Pursuance of the said Resolution, the writing such Letters, in which certain late Acts of Parliament, imposing Duties and Taxes, are stated to be Infringements of the Rights of His Majesty's Subjects of the said Province, are Proceedings of a most unwarrantable and dangerous Nature, calculated to inflame the Minds of His Majesty's Subjects in the other Colonies, tending to create unlawful Combination, repugnant to the Laws of Great Britain, and subversive of the Constitution.

Resolved,

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that it appears, that the Town of Boston, in the Province of Massachusets Bay, has for some Time past been in a State of great Disorder and Confusion; and that the Peace of the said Town has at several Times been disturbed by Riots and Tumults of a dangerous Nature, in which the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue there have been obstructed by Acts of Violence in the Execution of the Laws, & their Lives endangered.

Resolved,

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that it appears, that neither the Council of the said Province of Massachusets Bay, nor the ordinary Civil Magistrates, did exert their Authority, for suppressing the said Riots and Tumults.

Resolved,

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, assembled, that, in these Circumstances of the Province of the Massachusets-Bay, and of the Town of Boston, the Preservation of the Public Peace, and the due Execution of the Laws, became impracticable, without the Aid of a Military Force, to support and protect the Civil Magistrate, and the Officers of His Majesty's Revenue.

Resolved,

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Declarations, Resolutions, and Proceedings, in the Town Meetings at Boston, on the 14th of June, and 12th of September, were illegal and unconstitutional, and calculated to excite Sedition and Insurrections in His Majesty's Province of the Massachusets Bay.

Resolved,

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Appointment, at the Town Meeting on the 12th September, of a Convention to be held in the Town of Boston on the 22d of that Month, to consist of Deputies from the several Towns and Districts in the Province of the Massachusets Bay, and the writing a Letter by the Select Men of the Town of Boston to each of the said Towns and Districts, for the Election of such Deputies, were Proceedings subversive of His Majesty's Government, and evidently manifesting a Design, in the Inhabitants of the said Town of Boston, to set up a new and unconstitutional Authority, independent of the Crown of Great Britain.

Resolved,

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Elections, by several Towns and Districts in the Province of Massachusets Bay, of Deputies to sit in the said Convention, and the Meeting of such Convention in Consequence thereof, were daring Insults offered to His Majesty's Authority, and audacious Usurpations of the Powers of Government.

The subsequent Resolution of the Committee, which was, to agree with the Lords in an Address to be presented to His Majesty; with some Amendments to the said Address; being read a second Time;

A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that the said Resolution be re-committed;

It passed in the Negative.

Then the said Resolution was agreed to by the House.

Ordered,

That the Lord North do carry the said Resolutions, and the said Address, to the Lords; and acquaint them, that this House hath agreed to the same, with Amendments to some of the said Resolutions, and to the said Address; to which Amendments this House doth desire the Concurrence of their Lordships.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated January 26.

"Nothing new has transpired from the parliament, concerning America. Mr. Wilkes's affair came before the house of commons a few days ago; it is generally supposed they will expel him: No reasons can be assigned for this conduct except it is, that it is agreeable to the minds of the ministry. All Mr. Wilkes's friends are friends to America, some of them talk of seeking a shelter from arbitrary power in the peaceful deserts of America. Mrs. Macaulay, the celebrated female historian, talks of ending her days on the banks of the Ohio; [*She had better come to Boston*] she is employed in publishing a 5th volume of her history of England, in which she proposes to treat very largely of the settlement of the colonies. You may depend upon it, she will do ample justice to the rights of America. I wish her history was more known in our country; I think it would be of great importance to us in the present critical situation of our affairs.

"G——r——r B——d's letters have been read in the House of L——ds—full of the most inflaming accounts of the riotous dispositions of the people of Boston. An address of thanks has been voted to his Majesty for his care and vigilance in sending troops over to suppress them; a strict enquiry is ordered to be made into the first instigators of the CONVENTION held at Boston; and affidavits are to be taken, and the persons found guilty are to be sent over here to be tried for their *lives*. Where now is the force or use of our penal laws? What mercy can we hope for, when our accuser, are our judges?

"There is but one expedient left, whereby we can save our sinking country, and that is by encouraging American manufactories. Unless we do this, we shall be undone forever. There is scarce a necessary article, or even a luxury of life, but what might be raised and brought to perfection in some of our provinces; the best of *Wines* are made in Asia in more northern latitudes than Pensylvania: *Sheep* are raised with so little trouble, that if a proper price was offered for wool, our farmers might raise many hundreds of them yearly, without in the least hurting the cultivation of their grain: Mulberry trees are so plenty among us, that we might raise silk worms in a few years to supply us with all the silks we want; as oak leaves (when those of the mulberry are not to be had) have been found in China to afford a food to the worms. We have all the materials for making *China* or Porcelaine ware in our province and in New-Castle county. As for bohea and green tea, let them be banished for ever from our tables and breakfests: A bowl of Sage and Balm tea is worth an ocean of both of them. The grand complaint with labourers among us is, that we do not pay them sufficient prices for their work; A plain reason may be assigned for this, we consume too little of their manufactures to keep them employed the whole year round, their wages therefore must of consequence be proportionably higher the few months they do work; but as soon as American manufactures become general, this complaint will have no foundation, and hundreds of artificers of every kind would be invited to come over from England and settle among us."

Extract of another letter from London, Jan. 28. 1769.

"On Monday, the 16th, the Appeal of Mr. Wilkes to the House of Lords, against the two Sentences of the Court of King's Bench, was heard at their Bar, when the Sentences were unanimously confirmed. Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, in a very good Speech, delivered his own and the other Judges Opinions, which was very clear and satisfactory.——The House of Commons sat all Thursday (the 26th) and till Three o'Clock the next Morning, upon North-American Affairs, when they agreed to the Resolutions of the Lords supporting the Legislative Authority of Parliament over the Colonies, &c. with very little Variation, so that Affairs are not yet in a conciliating Train.—The great Douglas Cause is now hearing, from Day to Day, in the House of Lords, and will be finally determined in about a Fortnight."

NEW-YORK, April 10.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Province met here according to prorogation, when John Cruger, Esq; being chosen Speaker of the house of Representatives; His Excellency Sir Henry Moore, opened the sessions with a speech.

Capt. Webley, who arrived here last Friday from Madeira, on his Passage, spoke with a Brig from Cork for the West-Indies, who told him, that an Embargo had been laid on all Vessels at Cork, about the middle of February, thought to be with a Design to prevent the French getting a Supply of Provisions from thence:—that this Vessel having been loaded and cleared, had slipt out privately; and that a Report prevailed in Cork, that vast Preparations were making in England, for fitting out a Fleet.

We are assured, that during the Sitting of the General Assembly of this Province, last Week, a Motion was made for keeping OPEN DOORS during the present Session;—which was carried in the Affirmative;——and that another Motion was made, for Leave to bring in a Bill for emitting a Paper Currency, to be let out on Loan, which was agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in accordingly:——And every Well-Wisher to this Country, must hope it may pass thro', as one of the most probable Means to revive the sinking Trade of the Inhabitants, in these dreary Times.

NEW-LONDON, April 7.

Yesterday an Old Countryman was dropped in Goal at Norwich, for committing a Rape on one Widow Wickwire, an elderly Woman belonging to the North-Parish in this Town. We hear he broke one of her Ancles, and bit her Nose very badly.

Mr. GREEN,

SIR,

Please to give the following a Place in your next, and you will oblige one of your constant Readers.

"In your Paper of June 3, 1768, is the following Paragraph. "We are informed that the Rev. Mr. "Occum during his Residence in England, had the Pro-"fer of a Gown, and with it some considerable lucrative "Offer; which he refused."——

But this is difficult to reconcile with a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Samson Occum, to a Clergyman in this Colony, dated London, March 9, 1763, in which are these Words, "I believe I shan't return with Episcopal "Ordination; for the Bishops won't ordain me."—— Whoever shall publish a satisfactory Solution of this seeming Contradiction, will particularly oblige your humble Servant,

Z.

= Governor Barnards om^r Bourke in Page 463. † Page 603 * vide Pa 468 with the proper references in the Margin ‖ vid. the Charter pa. 1077. ¶ vid. Barnards Letter pa. 831 &c ? vid. page 472. ∆ vid. Convention page 248—264—272. (a) vid the Middle Column.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

I Thank you for the information you so readily gave at the request of the *Manufacturer of London*, relating to the agreement *going forward* in America not to use any more of our manufactures. The memorial you published in your paper of the 13th inst. from the merchants of Philadelphia, addressed to the merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain makes the point sufficiently clear. (a) And as, by what I can otherways learn, there is not the smallest probability of an accommodation while the present A---n M-----r continues in that department, nor the least prospect of his being removed; but on the contrary all his rash ill-judged measures are to be approved, confirmed and pursued; and even the first projector of the mischief, Mr. G. G. is to be brought in again to assist in compleating it, I think 'tis time to state an account, in order to form some kind of estimate what we are like to be gainers or losers by quarrelling with our best friends and greatest customers. For a quarrel I see it will be!——Depriving them of their privileges for no offence, and sending soldiers to insult them, strengthens their determination to take no more of our goods, and makes that determination more general: *This* will provoke us to use them with more severity; *that* more alienates and exasperates *them*; till, driven to despair, an open rupture becomes unavoidable, and the cordial amity so much to the advantage of both, which has hitherto subsisted between the two countries, comes to be converted into the most implacable mutual hatred, such as we see at this day, between the Spaniards and Portuguese, the Genoese and the Corsicans, which arose originally from the *very same* misconduct in the governing countries. By this we are to lose a greatly growing trade, at present worth five millions a year, which our enemies will gain sooner or later, and so to us make the difference double; and we are to turn three millions of friends into so many mortal enemies, another double diminution of our comparative strength. And what is all this for? It is that we obtain *by force* much *less* than we might have had from them by *voluntary grants*?—And how comes it about? A wrong-headed, short-sighted Financier imagined he should make a great figure in opening his budget, and appear to have wonderful abilities, if he could shew how a new tax might be raised, which none who heard him should either pay or feel. America was then no longer to *give*; but what we wanted was to be *taken* from her by our almighty power. The measure was found impracticable, and therefore soon dropt. An inconsiderate successor from the same motives, renewed the attempt in another shape. Just or unjust, politic or impolitic, constitutional or unconstitutional, are with such statesmen points entirely out of the question. The first disappointed and displaced projector harbours inveterate malice to the Americans for murdering his child. He and his scribblers are thence continually endeavouring to exasperate the nation against them, and urging every step that may provoke them to such acts as may justify the character he gives of them.—We are told indeed sometimes that the people of America would generally be quiet, if it were not for their factious demagogues, and that the whole mischief is owing only to two or three restless spirits there; that the contest really is between Messrs. *Otis, Cushing* and *Adams* on the one part, and the whole people of England on the other. This is merely to countenance the proposition of sending for these men in order to hang them, (1) which some seem to have much at heart; though from the blood of those three, probably would spring three hundred more. But in truth, the parties are G. G. ‖ L—d H. and the D. of B. on the one side, and on the other all our fellow subjects in America. The people of England have no other concern in the dispute but that of being immense losers by its being started and persisted in, or infinite gainers by its being dropt. I talked of stating an account; For distinctness sake, I will state two;—the first of what our Stockholders *have lost already*; the second of what the nation will probably lose; in doing which I shall not pretend to mathematical precision, for the premises will scarce admit of it, they being partly assumed upon probable conjecture. I only put them into the form of accounts for the sake of more distinctly viewing the subject.

Dr. The Right Hon. G. G. Esq; and Co. *in account with the Stockholders of* Great-Britain.

	£.
To the loss of Five per cent on their Capital Stock of 145 millions, by the fall occasioned by the late American measure, amounting to	7,250,000
Supra . . . . . Cr.	
By the Stockholders share of the neat duties received in America, in Alleviation of British Taxes	3,500
Balance due from the said G. G. and Co.	7,246,500
	7,250,000

In this I have stated the loss of Five per cent. as so much loss to the Stockholders only; and this already incurred. What their future loss will be, if the rupture hitherto only apprehended shall take place, is impossible to estimate, as no one can foresee how low the stocks will then fall. If it should be, as probably it may be, Thirty per cent more, their loss will exceed FORTY MILLIONS. But it will besides be accompanied with a proportionate loss to the nation by the fall of public credit, since the state must of course give so much more for money wanted.

Now to form my other account, I will make several moderate suppositions. First, I will suppose no other nation shall take advantage of our embroil with America, to fall upon us while we are subduing her. Secondly, That a war of ten years, in which twenty-five thousand of land forces only are to be kept up and employed, with twenty frigates, and five thousand seamen, shall be sufficient to finish the business by reducing the whole fifteen colonies; though it cost us five years in the last war to reduce but one of them, with the help of all the rest, and double the number of men. Thirdly, That after they are reduced, they shall be in the most perfect good-humour with us, retain no resentment of the injuries we have done them, be as fond of us, and of our fashions and manufactures as ever they were, and that it will be therefore quite unnecessary to keep up an equal or indeed any army to continue and secure the subjection we have reduced them to. The account will then stand thus:

Dr. The Hon. G. G. Esq; and Co. in account with Great-Britain.

	£.
For the transport service in carrying over 25,000 men, with the stores, &c. at the rate of 10l. per man, including all charges	250,000
The above to be repeated three times more in the ten years to keep up the number; an army in actual service always requiring a number of recruits equal to the whole in every three years	750,000
For the recruiting service and bounty money of 100,000 men to be spent in this war	500,000
For the pay, cloathing, and subsistence of 25,000 men ten years at 20l. per man, including also arms, ammunition, &c.	5,000,000
For the sea service, 5000 men, their pay subsistence, wear and tear of ships, &c. &c. at 200,000l. per ann.	2,000,000
For the loss of our trade with those countries during the ten years, at 5,000,000 per ann.	50,000,000
For weakening the British empire by all the damage done it's subjects, in obstructing or destroying their improvements, buildings, ships, trade with foreigners, &c. and throwing all the commerce they used to carry on for us into the hands of our rivals or enemies.	50,000,000
For the blood spilt on both sides, we charge	000
	208,500,000
Supra . . . . . Cr.	
By the honor and glory of having made slaves of three millions of freemen	000

Thus stand the accounts; and yet this same G. G. the root of all the evil, sets up for an œconomist.

I am, SIR, &c.

ANOTHER LONDON MANUFACTURER.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina.)

March 9. It has been intimated, in letters from London, by Capt. Simblett, that the colonies may without much difficulty, obtain a repeal of the late revenue acts, if their assemblies will petition anew, and not dispute that their constituents are liable to be taxed by two distinct legislatures——*which will never be the case, while there is an American who sets a proper value upon the rights and privileges derived from the British constitution.*

The inhabitants of Charles Town have testified their approbation of the conduct of their former members, by re-choosing them all, at the general election, which ended on Thursday last.

BOSTON, April 17.

We hear there will be the greatest Demand for Flax in this Town and Province this Year that ever was known, and that the Demand for that Article will increase yearly.

Capt. John Thurston, arrived at Rhode-Island the 8th Inst. from Cape Nicola Mole, informs—That there had risen a fresh Dispute between the new Spanish Governor and the People with Regard to Taxes:—On which Account the Governor had drawn all the military Force to Porto Prince, and laid an Embargo on all the Shipping at said Port, till the Affair should be decided.

We hear from Wrentham, that last Week died there Mrs. Margaret Cazneau, *in the 98th Year of her Age. She was born at Rochelle, and was one of the Refugees who left France in 1686, when Lewis XIV. revoked the famous Edict of Nantz, by which impolitic Step his Protestant Subjects were debarred the free Exercise of their Religion, and 50,000 of them were obliged to quit the Kingdom and embark for England, where they were hospitably received by James II. but fresh Troubles breaking out in England shortly after, she with a Number of others left that Kingdom and came to America. Notwithstanding the extreme Hardships she sustained in the infant Settlement of this Country, she enjoyed a remarkable State of Health till within a few Months of her Decease, and perfectly remembered the arbitrary Proceedings of that parrellelled Incendiary Governor Andross, and the Disturbances consequent thereon. There are now living of her Posterity 57 Children, Grand-Children and Great Grand-Children.*

Last Saturday Capt. Davis arrived from Hull, but last from Falmouth in 40 Days: He bro't no Prints, but informs that the Captains Bryant, Dixey, and Hood, from London for this Port, sailed from that Place in Company with him; as did also a Packet for New-York.

Capt. Dixey has since arrived at Marblehead: In whom came Passenger Capt. Brown of this Town, who informs that while he was at Falmouth he saw the London Papers to the 1st of March, which were filled with the Affairs of Wilkes and America:—That Mr. Wilkes had been re-elected a second time a Member for the County of Middlesex, and again expell'd; and that it was not doubted but he would be chosen a third time; also that the Freeholders of Middlesex had raised a very large Sum of Money for his Use:—That the City of London had given their Representatives some very spirited Instructions relative to the present critical State of the Nation, especially with regard to its American Trade, that being the only unrivall'd Branch of which they were then in Possession; and that it was tho't their Example wou'd be followed by all the other manufacturing Towns in England.

We have received no later Prints by Capt. Dixey than the 10th of February, tho' its said some were bro't as late as the beginning of March.

Yesterday Capt. Davies arrived from London in 9 Weeks.

This Morning Capt. Hood arrived here from London, which Place he left the 14th of February: But we have neither Time or Room to insert any Thing bro't by him.

We hear the Manufacturers in England began to complain Loudly for Want of Employ, occasioned by the Exports to America falling prodigiously short this Year; and 'tis said there have been some considerable Disturbances in the City of Norwich.

Choice New *Philadelphia* Flour,

and best New Refined Barr Iron, to be sold by GABRIEL JOHONNOTT, at the South-End.

Boston, April 17, 1769.

Extract of a Letter from London,

"Adm——n——r avail themselves of every appearance of Want of Union in the Colonies, and have plumed themselves much upon the Refusal of Pennsylvania and the Southern Colonies to come into the Agreement not to import Goods.—But however little prospect there may be of Relief from the present Applications here, the Colonies have no reason to despair; their Safety is with themselves. Industry, Frugality, Attention to their own true natural Interest, and prudent Conduct, will eventually render them superior to all Opposition, frustrate the ill Effects of the present misguided Policy of this Country with respect to them, and in the End set us all right."

TO-MORROW

Will be Published, and Sold by D. KNEELAND, at his Printing-Office in Hanover-Street, just below Concert-Hall;

BRITANNIA's Intercession for the Deliverance of JOHN WILKES, Esq; from Persecution and Banishment. To which is added, A Political and Constitutional SERMON: And a Dedication to L*** B***. The Sixth Edition.

John Nazro,

Would acquaint his Customers and others, that he has removed to the Shop lately improv'd by Mr. Clement Jackson, opposite the West End of the Court House, where he has to sell by Wholesale and Retail as cheap as can be purchas'd at any Store in Town;

A large Assortment of English and India Goods.

N. B. At the same Place may be had, a neat variety of Mother of Pearl and Garnet Necklaces and Earings, Paste Necklaces and Earings, best French Beeds, Silver top'd Cailors, Ladies Tortise-shell and Horn Combs, Paste ditto, best French Indigo, a neat Assortment of Enamel'd and Plain Cream colour'd Ware.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP about ninety Tons.

ALSO,

A number of WHALEBOATS

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

JUST IMPORTED and TO BE SOLD by

Thomas Stoddard, and *Com'y.*

At their Store North-Side the Town-Dock.

Choice new Rice, Butter, Hogs-Fatt, AMERICAN-HEMP and CORDAGE, Salt, White Beans, and Shallots, Smith's-Coals, Sole-Leather, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, hollow and flat Iron Ware, BRAZILLITTO, the best of INDIGO, &c. all which will be sold very reasonable for Cash.

TO BE LETT,

And enter'd upon the 13th Day of May *next, in good tenantable Repair,*

The Five *GRIST MILLS* at the North Part of the Town of *Boston*, with *Stabling* for Horses, *Stores* for Grain, &c. Any Person inclining to hire the same may know the Terms by applying to *Boston, April 17, 1769.* JOHN EDWARDS. Pro. Cl.

TO BE SOLD,

A Brick Tenement near the Center of the Town, with two Rooms on a Floor. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

BOSTON, April 10, 1769.

THIS Morning Ran-away from the Subscriber, a Negro Boy named ROBIN, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, between 16 & 17 Years of Age, a yellow Complection, and likely Fellow, has Hair. Had on when he went away, a dark blue German Serge Coat with Mohair Buttons of the same Colour, a red Plush Jacket, check Shirt, dark Breeches, light-coloured blue Worsted Stockings, and small round Silver Buckles in his Shoes: and has carried with him a green flower'd Russel Banyan, blue Serge Breeches, a pair light blue Stockings, and an Ozenbrigs Frock. He speaks good English, and has lately serv'd 4 Years with Mr. James Purrington, Shoemaker, of Lynn. Whoever may take up said Negro, and return him to the Subscriber, or secure him in any of his Majesty's Goals, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by

WILLIAM VERNON.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against carrying off, harbouring or concealing said Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.—It is supposed he has been enticed away by some evil-minded Person, and gone to Chelsea to one who the said Negro said strove to entice him away last Fall.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Hudson, Shew, Homer & Herrick from North-Carolina. Church, Chapman, Parker & Waterman from Philadelphia. Lewis, Hubbel & Hawley from New Haven. Johnson, Ring, Freeman, Snow, Smith & Hopkins from Nova Scotia. Atwood & Higgins from New-London. Bosworth from Hispaniola. Fellows, Kent & Main from Surrinam. Doten from Jamaica. Lyde & Cazneau from London. Skinner from Bristol.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Nine Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street.* 1769.

◊ American Minister Ld. Hillsborough ‖ George Grenville † Duke of Bedford.

† Not unparrelled, because there Exists a Governor Barnard! (d) pa. 477

* Administration sold in the Index. For merchants agreements. (a) vid. pa. 401.